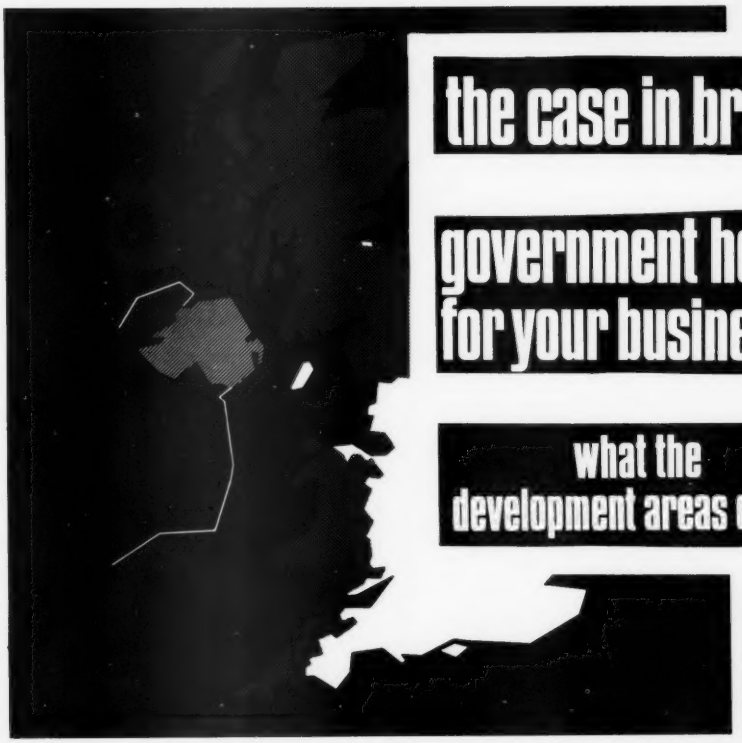
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 192, No. 3658 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 28 April 1967

ROOM TO EXPAND

In the development areas and Northern Ireland



the case in brief

government help for your business

what the development areas offer

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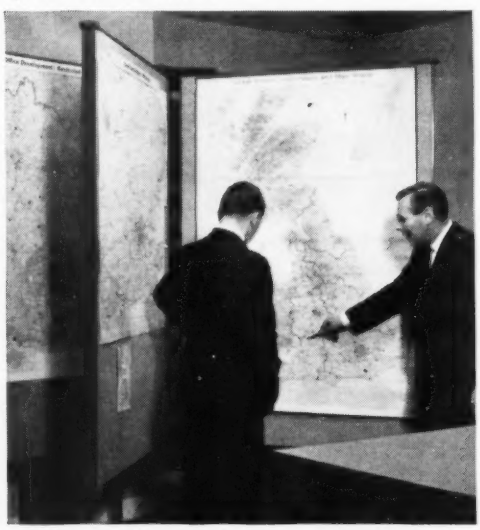

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Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

The Board of Trade has published 'What the Development Areas Offer' – the third and last booklet in the series published under the general title 'Room to Expand'. A feature article on this series appears in this issue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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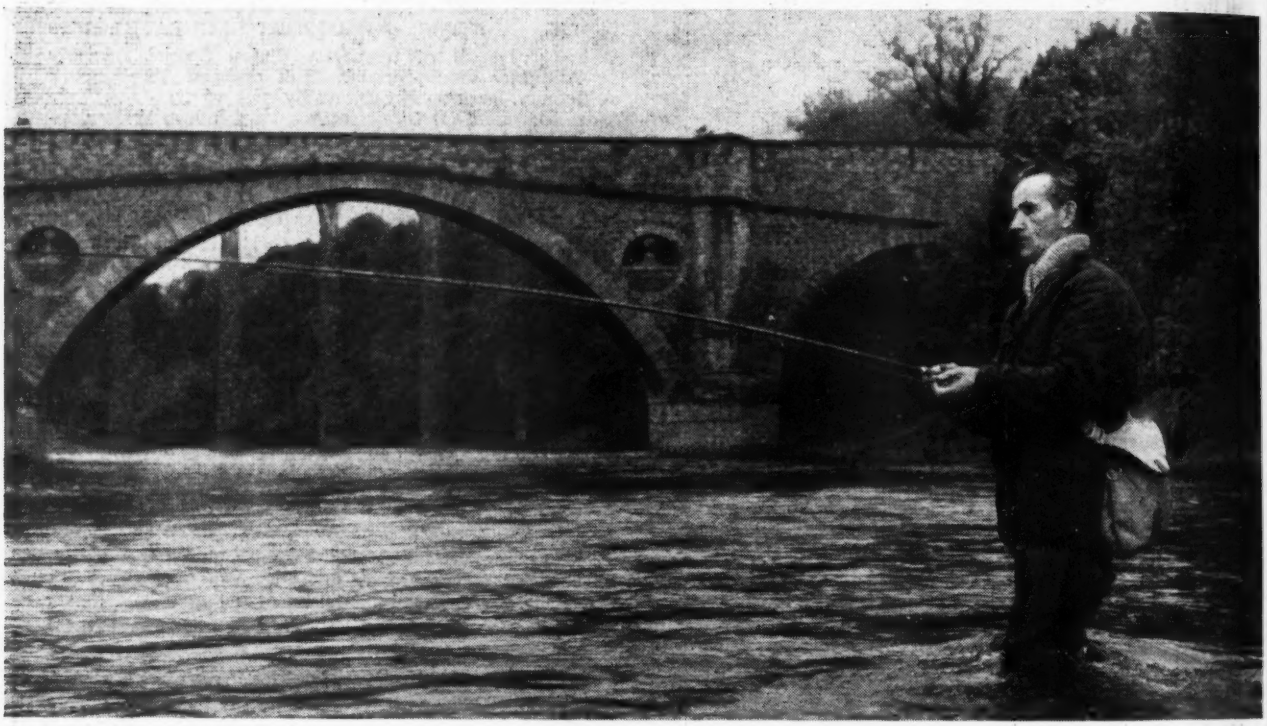
Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

gentle persuasion.....



(or why you should set up production in LIVINGSTON and give your Company a new lease of life)

We could bombard you with hard-selling facts like adaptability of labour, new housing, excellent communications, room for expansion. All vitally important of course, and we can certainly offer you those at Livingston.

Plus—a factory building programme which will produce this year two standard factories, each of 20,000 sq. ft., one of 40,000 sq. ft., and three nest factories each of 5,000 sq. ft., all ready for leasing at highly competitive terms. *Plus*—Board of Trade development area grants of 45% for new plant and machinery, and if you construct your own factory or have us do it for you, a building grant of up to 35%. But we offer you much more than this. By setting up your factory in Livingston you give yourself, your executives and your key employees the wonderful opportunity of a better, fuller way of life in a progressive and stimulating new environment. Livingston is an entirely new town planned to accommodate the growth of new industries within its midst. Free from the strangulating crush of older, overcrowded cities, chaotic traffic conditions, polluted air and the ever spiralling costs of daily commuting. Perhaps above all, Livingston offers you TIME. Time to enjoy whatever your own special recreation might be . . . fishing, golfing, sailing, or just relaxing . . . all within easy reach.

But have no qualms that Livingston is an inaccessible backwater—Edinburgh is only 15 miles away, Glasgow 29 miles. And the new town is strategically located at the centre of fast main road and rail networks, close to Edinburgh Airport, with easy access to the ports of Leith, Grangemouth and Glasgow.

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WEST LOTHIAN

If you would like to know more about setting up your factory in Livingston please phone or write: The General Manager, Brigadier A. R. Purches, Livingston Development Corporation, LIVINGSTON, West Lothian. Telephone: Midcalder 651.

Sometimes the best way to appreciate the value of something is to have it go missing. Take the North East of England. If it suddenly wasn't there you'd realise that it is one of the most strategically situated and effectively integrated areas in Britain. And the best equipped for your needs. North Eastern ports directly face the Continent—are ideal for expanding exports to Common Market Countries. They provide regular cargo liner sailings to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, the Mediterranean, Canada, the Far East and Australasia. They handle cargoes of all sizes and all types destined for all parts of the world. Air communication is excellent. Regular flights to London cover the distance in around an hour. Belfast, Dublin, Amsterdam and Düsseldorf are among other centres with fast flying time. There are good roads to Scotland, the West and the South. There are main line railways to all parts of the country and express freight trains leave nightly for other main centres and ports in Britain. The North East is a fine place to live in too. Spacious, beautiful, comparatively inexpensive. And remember, it isn't missing. *You* are. Make a preliminary move now. Get in touch with The North East Development Council, 20 Collingwood Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. Telephone: Newcastle 610026.

Everything points to the new North East

NEDC2

English Industrial Estates Corporation

The Corporation develops and administers Government Industrial Estates and Sites in the Development Areas of England on behalf of the Board of Trade. Hundreds of firms have already taken advantage of the excellent facilities and adaptable labour available.
Factories may be built for rent or purchase and sites are available for occupier-financed purchase. Industrialists in urgent need of manufacturing space will be attracted by the 'Advance' factories available for immediate occupation. Current Government grants and loans are available.
For further information, consult the English Industrial Estates Corporation or any office of the Board of Trade.

HEAD OFFICE: TEAM VALLEY, GATESHEAD 11, CO. DURHAM

Developments in — The North-East — Cumberland and Westmorland — Lancashire and Merseyside — Devon and Cornwall

What the Development Areas offer

MOST BUSINESSMEN know that the Board of Trade provides a great deal of financial and other help for firms who wish to move to the Development Areas,* locate new projects or enlarge establishments already there. In addition, on April 5, the Government published for public discussion a proposal for a regional employment premium to take the form of an additional payment for each employee in manufacturing concerns in these areas. This payment might range from £1 to £2 per man weekly over the duration of the scheme with smaller amounts for women, girls and boys.

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, commenting on the 'Room to Expand' series, said:

'A major aim of the Government's economic policy is to increase the rate of industrial expansion in the Development Areas. This is vital both for the sake of the areas themselves and for the economic performance of the United Kingdom as a whole. The Room to Expand *booklets show that, because of improved amenities and the increased Government assistance now on offer, the Development Areas should be considered seriously as locations for expansion by boardrooms throughout the country. I hope the booklets will help firms to make the right decisions for their future in the* 1970s.'

The Development Areas offer good locations to firms in both industrial and service fields. This fact, coupled with Government help now available, should help persuade firms that the Development Areas are good places for expansion and to this end the Board of Trade is running a press advertising campaign stressing their advantages.

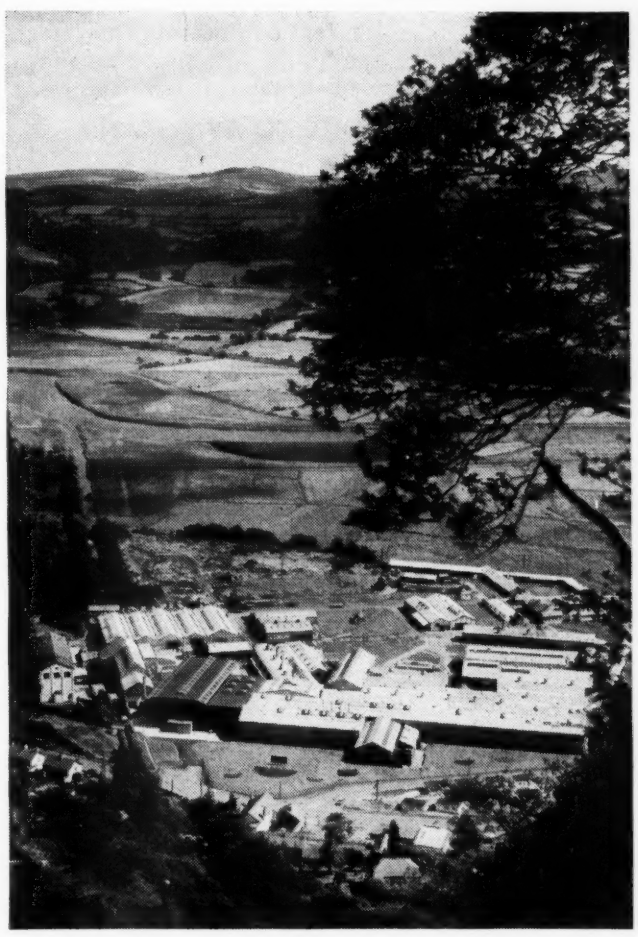
But the businessman who contemplates a move to a Development Area has many queries – not only those connected directly with his firm's prospects, but also those of concern to his wife and family such as what housing, education and recreation is available. Many of these questions are familiar to the Board of Trade's Industrial Expansion service and answers to the most frequent ones are now to be found in *What the Development Areas Offer* – the third and final booklet in a series published by the Board under the general title *Room to Expand*. The first two in the series – *The Case in Brief* and *Government Help for Your Business* – present the general case for moving and the details of Government inducements. This third booklet describes what it is really like to live and work there. All three can be obtained free from Industrial Expansion, Board of Trade Headquarters, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, or any Board of Trade Regional Office (addresses on page 1047).

What the Development Areas Offer describes the changing pattern of the areas' economies; their potential for steady economic growth and what Government departments and others are doing to help firms move there successfully. Thus one of the businessman's first concerns must be an assured and adequate labour supply, the booklet, therefore, discusses both the reserves and types of manpower available as well as the Ministry of Labour's training grants and facilities.

Help in choosing a new location

A firm may have problems of industrial location and the booklet sets out the help the Board of Trade can give in sorting these out. It stresses the importance of consulting Industrial Expansion at the

(*Continued on page* 1039)



Aluminium Corporation's factory at Dolgarrog in Wales.

*Northern England, Merseyside, nearly the whole of Scotland and most of Wales, Cornwall and North Devon were designated Development Areas by the Board of Trade under the terms of the Industrial Development Act of August 1966. Although not a Development Area, Northern Ireland is covered by separate but similar legislation. For a summary of assistance available see the table **Help for Firms in Development Areas** on page 1045.

ENVIRONMENT—the key to Productivity

- Many Development Areas—once more familiarly known as 'Depressed Areas'—often have old and insufficient houses, run-down shopping centres and poor lines of communication with the outside world.

  CWMBRAN NEW TOWN in Monmouthshire is different.

- If you require a fully-serviced industrial site, a new factory of any size (on rack rent, mortgage or on a lease-back basis), or smaller workshop premises . . . .

  COME TO CWMBRAN.

- If you accept the proven view that a good environment for workers is essential to maximum productivity, if you want modern houses immediately for ALL your workers—either for rent or purchase (mortgages available), the town centre of the future with first-class shops, and modern schools providing well-educated school-leavers . . . .

  COME TO CWMBRAN.

- If, as an enlightened employer, you believe that *your* pocket will benefit if workers do not have to waste spare time and money getting to and from work . . . .

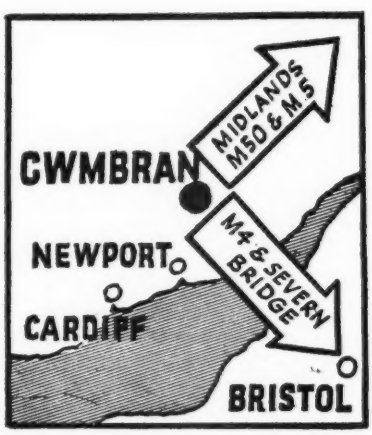
  COME TO CWMBRAN.

- If you consider it essential to be within 90 minutes of the Midlands, 30 minutes from Bristol, 120 minutes from London and 30 minutes from modern docks . . . .

  COME TO CWMBRAN.

Full information from:

Chief Estates Officer,
Cwmbran Development Corporation,
Victoria Street,
Cwmbran, Monmouthshire.
Tel: Cwmbran 2191.



WHAT THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS OFFER, *continued*

Board of Trade at an early planning stage – and certainly before a firm is ready to seek an industrial development certificate. By so doing, the businessman can make use of an extensive industrial location advisory service which can give him up-to-date information on places offering the best base for expansion and the best chance of securing the number and kind of workers he requires. This service, which is backed by continuous study, is available to all firms on a completely confidential basis and without charge.

The Board can suggest a choice of suitable sites in appropriate areas to give details of Government-owned premises vacant or likely to become vacant. It also has information about the major privately-owned industrial premises currently available for disposal and can introduce firms to owners or their agents.

When the businessman is ready to visit a Development Area to see at first hand the opportunities available, the Board will make all the necessary arrangements for him. Regional Office officials will draw up a programme to meet his particular needs and interests. A car will meet his train or plane to take him to the Location of Industry Room at the Regional Office where he can discuss his project and learn about local conditions. A senior Ministry of Labour official will also be there if requested to discuss labour needs specific to the project.

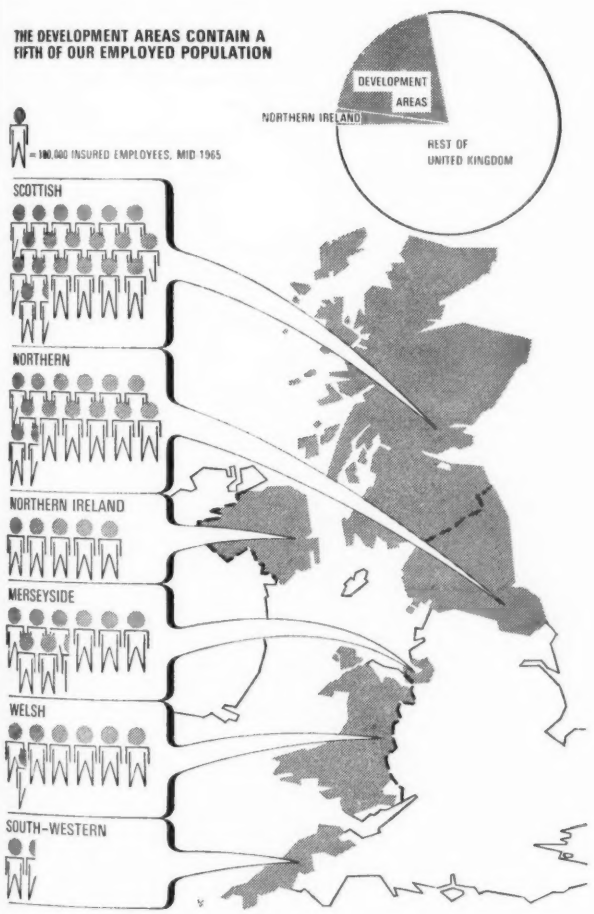
Help is not limited to the resources of Government departments. Introductions can be arranged to local authority officials who will provide information on a confidential basis. If he wishes, the businessman can meet others who have already moved to the Development Area and who will be glad to speak frankly of their experience. Transport will then be arranged to visit the industrial estates that interest the businessman and an experienced Board of Trade official will act as guide if required.

A businessman discusses his project with an official in the Location of Industry room, Board of Trade, Glasgow.

Finding new premises

The Board can provide a variety of factories in the Development Areas for firms offering suitable additional employment. These factories are built on behalf of the Board by the Industrial Estates Corporations for England, Scotland and Wales who administer 48 industrial estates altogether – ranging in size from the 10 acres in

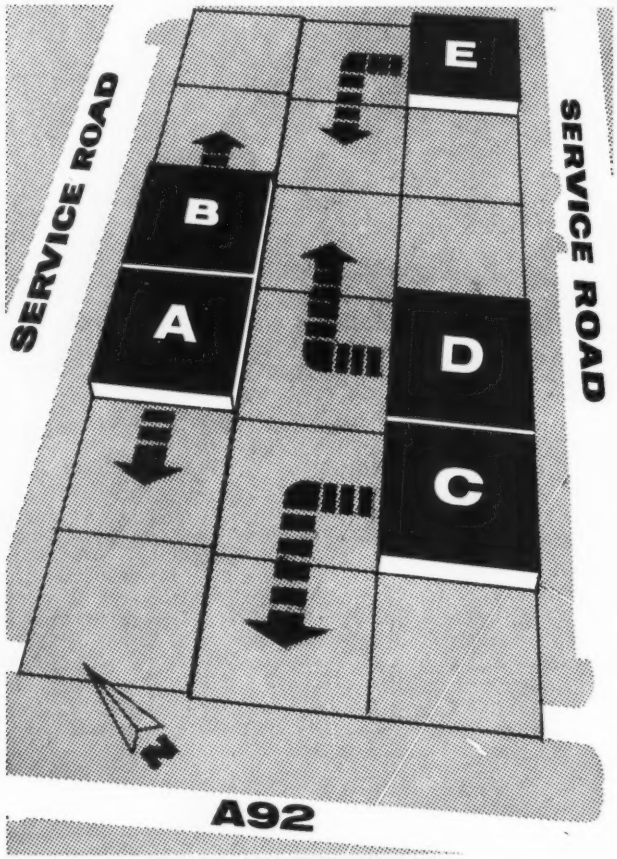
(*Continued on page* 1041)



BOARD OF TRADE ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO FIRMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS

	PROJECTS	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE*	ESTIMATED NEW JOBS
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1 April 1960 to 31 March 1964	245	£30,216,000	38,475
YEAR 1 April 1964 to 31 March 1965	971	£40,609,000	60,243
YEAR 1 April 1965 to 31 March 1966	1,250	£42,314,000	92,494
NINE MONTHS 1 April 1966 to 31 December 1966	1,274	£43,700,000	62,004

*TOTAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED OR APPROVED UNDER THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ACTS (GROSS FIGURES)



THE 'EXTENSIBLE'

NOW 10,000 sq.ft. factory units available at

GLENROTHES

with room for 100% or 200% expansion

The units have been planned on a 100′ square grid with a perimeter service road. The example illustrated consists of five units. A and B can extend by 100%. C, D and E can extend in two stages by 200%. Each unit has its own private service yard which can be used by heavy vehicles for delivery and despatch. Individual car parks are provided.
If these do not suit, a factory to your own specifications can be built in record time.
For the smaller firm, 2,000 sq. ft. units are available for occupation now.

Glenrothes offers many advantages ■ Low rents ■ Ample financial aid for purchase ■ Labour available both skilled and unskilled ■ Modern Homes immediately available.

For all you want to know about the factory units and moving to Glenrothes write or telephone Brigadier R. S. Doyle, C.B.E., M.B.I.M., Glenrothes Development Corporation, Glenrothes. Tel. Glenrothes 2202.

1878

KIRKCALDY MEANS BUSINESS

International companies such as A.E.I. and Rank have come to Kirkcaldy in the past 3 years—attracted by the solid benefits offered

KIRKCALDY MEANS BUSINESS

This thriving seaport and manufacturing town offers expanding firms:—the minimum of red tape . . . . a vigorous dynamic atmosphere . . . . an industrial tradition . . . . an adaptable labour force . . . . ample supplies of raw materials, fuel and power . . . . port facilities and docking (on direct sea routes to Continental markets) . . . . easy access by road, over the Forth Road Bridge, to southern markets . . . . Edinburgh, Scotland's beautiful capital, little more than 25 minutes distant . . . . Turnhouse Airport even nearer, for direct communication with London and European centres . . . . 28 golf courses within 30 miles (including the world's finest at St. Andrews) . . . . mountaineering, skiing, salmon and trout fishing, yachting, all nearby.

SOLID BENEFITS TO INDUSTRY

1. *As part of a development area Kirkcaldy offers you the advantage of Government grants:* 40% investment grants on plant and machinery; 25% or 35% grants on new buildings; plus 15% initial taxation allowance on industrial buildings.
2. *A labour force can be specially trained for your industry.* Fife's enlightened educational policy is probably the most effective in Britain. Men can be trained as your operatives before you ever open up in Kirkcaldy. Financial assistance is available if you wish to train men at either your parent factory or at special premises in Kirkcaldy.
3. *Kirkcaldy will grant 100% loans on executive housing.* In addition local authority housing is immediately available for key workers. Kirkcaldy has some of the best housing in Britain and recent schemes have won national design awards. Land, housing and various services are usually cheaper than in the south.

● *If you want to know more about busy, bustling Kirkcaldy—and the profitable reasons for living and working in this beautiful part of Britain — please post the coupon today.*

To: Charles D. Chapman, Esq., Town Clerk, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.

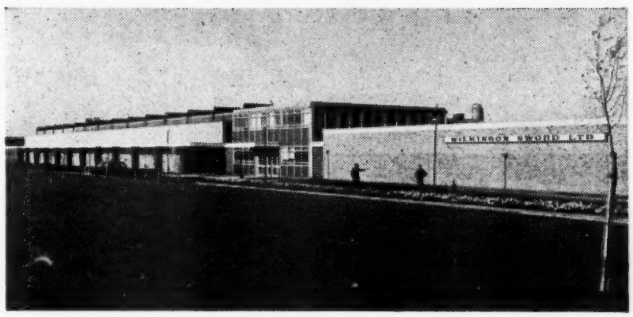
Please send me more information

NAME .....

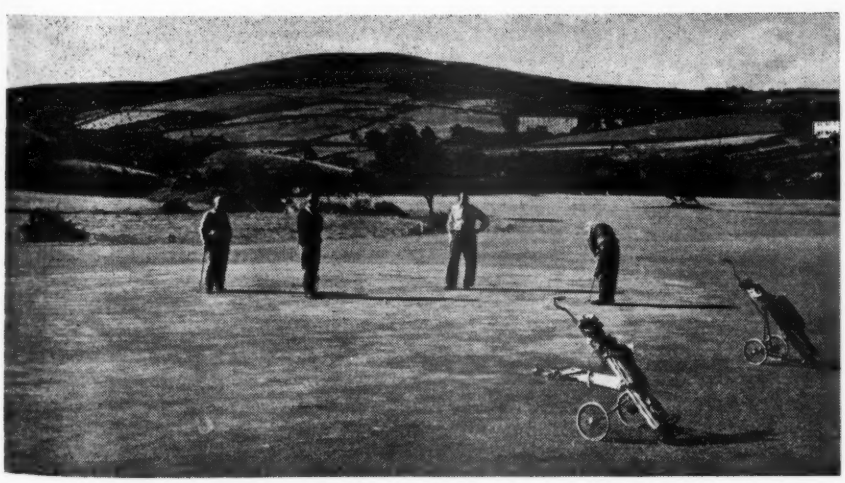
ADDRESS .....

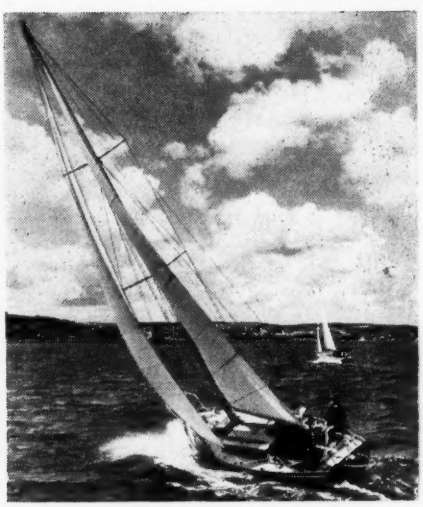
.....

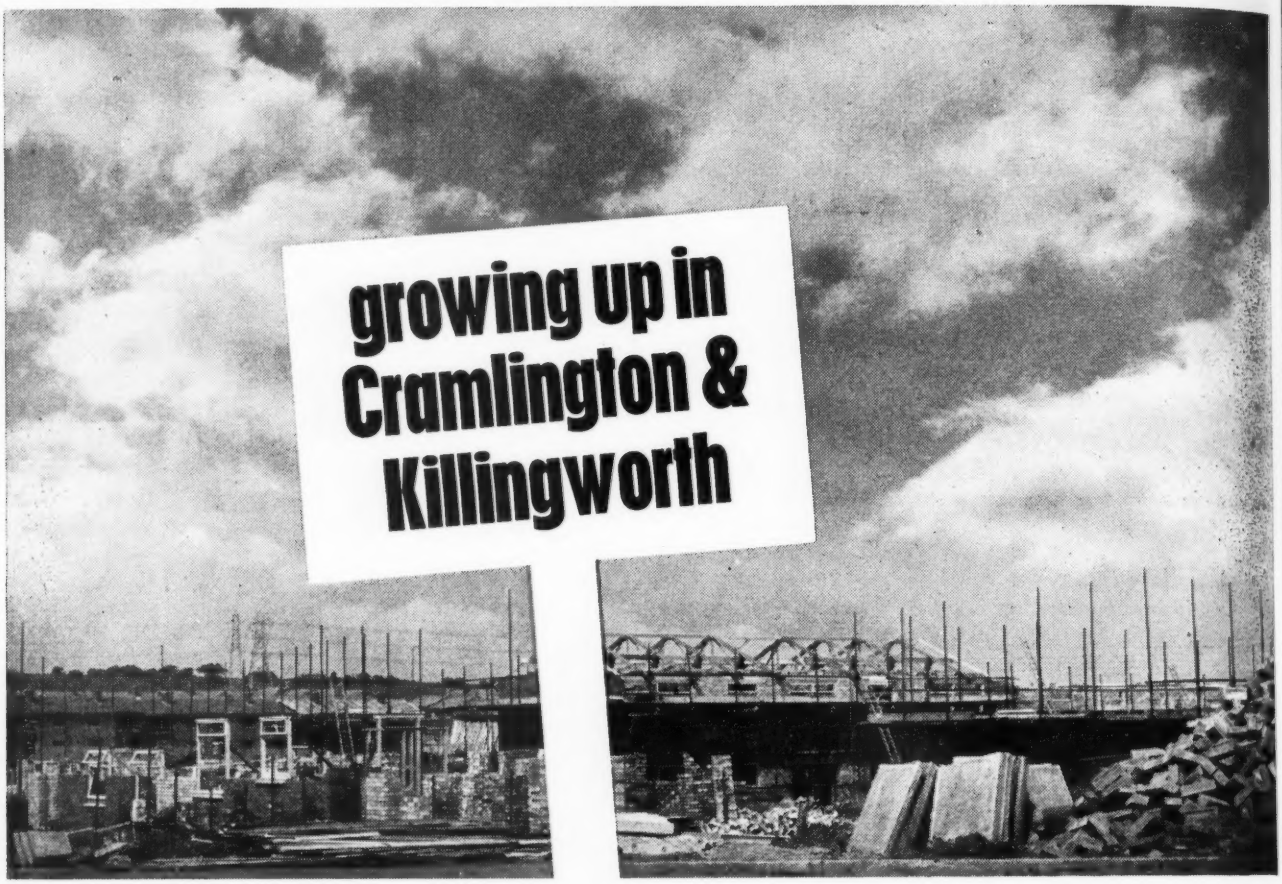
WHAT THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS OFFER, *continued*



Some of the illustrations from 'What the development areas offer'. Above, Beckman Instruments factory at Glenrothes New Town Industrial Estate, from the section describing the fortunes of firms which made the move to Scotland, Wales and Northern England. On the right, Wilkinson's Sword Works in Cramlington New Town, some eight miles from the centre of Newcastle. The picture on the right below is from a section of the booklet which shows how newcomers to the Development Areas benefited in their private lives. It shows Mrs. McNally, who came to Glenrothes New Town with her husband when the Scottish factory of Beckman Instruments started up. Photographs below show some of the amenities, for example, a golf course in Northern Ireland and sailing in Falmouth.







Pleasant though it might be, Northumberland isn't just a mass of green fields and trees sprinkled with castles. This is Progress County where new industry is settling and growing up. Industry in Northumberland is *planned for* rather than accepted and industrialists can find elbow room for living as well as working. Employment in the 200 sq. mile 'wedge' around the regional capital of Newcastle upon Tyne means working in a thriving community. Northumberland is vigorous in ambition, progressive in ideas and the home of a 300,000 strong, loyal and versatile labour force. And only a stone's throw from all those fields and castles!

CRAMLINGTON, lying eight miles to the north of Newcastle, is a rapidly expanding new town with a planned population of 62,000. It is in the centre of the South-East Northumberland industrial area (population circa 750,000). Fully serviced land is immediately available for industry in the 500 acre estates now being developed. Major undertakings can also be catered for on adjacent land. A programme of Board of Trade advance factories exists and one is now under construction. Nursery factories are being planned. Freehold and Leasehold terms. Local authority and private housing in nearby pleasant surroundings. Firms already established include: Wilkinson Sword (Acton) Ltd., Geo. Angus and Co. Ltd., Commercial Plastics Ltd., Ronson Products Ltd., Penetone Co. Ltd., American Air Filter (Great Britain) Ltd.

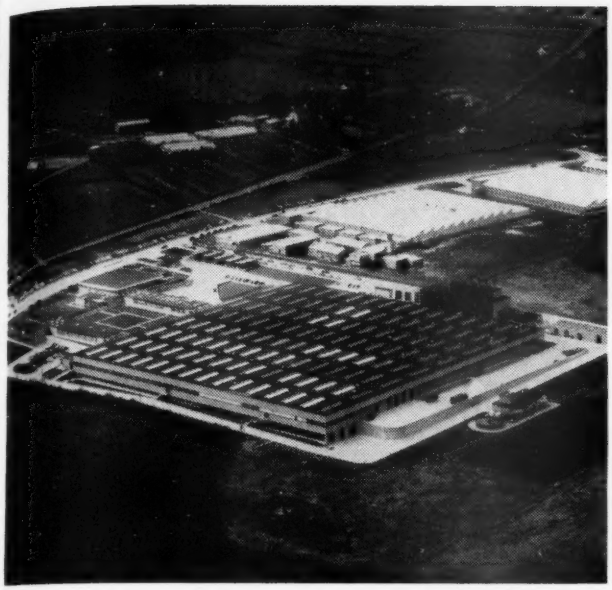
KILLINGWORTH, another new town, is four miles north-east of Newcastle and is rapidly expanding to a population of 20,000. Fifty-five acres of land are still available on the industrial estates on leasehold terms. Housing readily available. A Government Training Centre is now under construction. Firms already established include: Reed Cartons Ltd., The Gas Council (Regional Headquarters and Research Laboratories), Securos Ltd., K. & L. Precision Engineering Ltd., J. Jeffreys and Co. Ltd.

The whole of Northumberland has the advantage of Development Area status with substantial government assistance available. The local authorities can provide key worker housing and loans to supplement government building grants.

Other sites available throughout the county.

expand in Northumberland

Full details of all sites can be obtained from J. B. Ross, F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., County Planning Officer, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne 1. Telephone: Newcastle 26613.



A 334,000 sq. ft. Government factory leased to Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., Monkston, N. Ireland.

WHAT THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS OFFER, *continued*

Longman, Inverness, to the 659-acre estate at Team Valley in Co. Durham – as well as over 250 factories on individual sites. Factories on estates are usually rented but may be bought on long leases. Those on individual sites can be rented or bought freehold.

Some factories are built in advance of demand. These are of standard designs which have proved suitable for a wide variety of firms, although the Board will in certain circumstances adapt them to meet special requirements. Advance Factories vary from 5,000 sq. ft. to 50,000 sq. ft. and 143 have figured in the Government's Advance Factories programmes since 1959. Factories can also be custom-built to meet individual requirements. Where exceptionally large or specialized buildings are needed, these are available only for sale.

What the Development Areas Offer shows something of the help freely available from the Board of Trade but this help can, of course, only be described in general terms. The businessman who contacts Industrial Expansion will receive assistance and advice geared to meet his firm's individual needs and problems.

Life and work in the Development Areas

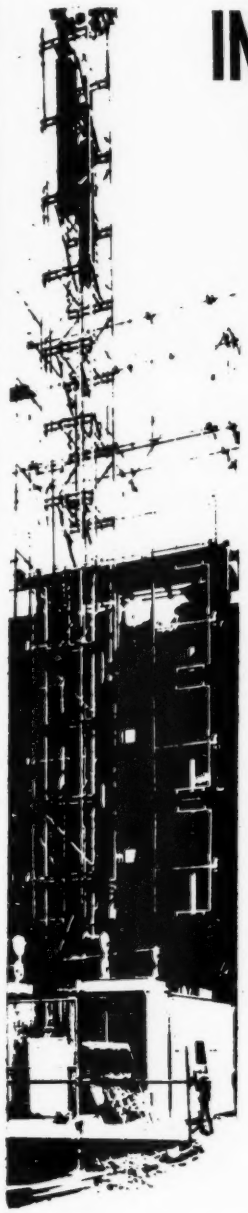
The booklet goes on to describe what it is really like to move to a Development Area and contains profiles of three firms who have made the move. Mr. McNally, managing director of an electronics firm, Beckman Instruments Ltd., tells what happened when the parent American firm decided to set up a plant in Glenrothes New Town, Fife. Mr. Smart, managing director of David S. Smith Ltd., describes the fortunes of this firm of litho printers since its move from London to Neath, Glamorganshire, in 1948; while Mr. Johnson, a young works manager of Wilkinson Sword Ltd., Cramlington New Town, near Newcastle, describes the successful hiving off of the firm's razor blade production from Acton to Cramlington in 1963.

Almost half of the booklet is devoted to the sort of life the businessman and his family can lead if they move to a Development Area. Interviews with the wives of the three executives already mentioned describe their reactions to living in a Development Area. The Areas – after all they constitute almost half of Britain – have a great deal to offer in education and further training while their amenities are not solely those that go with magnificent scenery and the opportunities for sport and outdoor recreation. There is plenty to do.

What the Development Areas Offer is illustrated with many photographs. It carries a separate reference map of the United Kingdom showing the areas and Northern Ireland with the main towns, principal industrial estates, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty together with a digest on each area. This is backed by four maps showing the main road, rail, air and sea links between the Development Areas and the rest of the United Kingdom.

(*Continued on page* 1045)

34 INDUSTRIALISTS DID NOT WAIT



Not waiting for a New Town to be built, but seeing the present possibilities of development in the existing towns of Mid Wales, 34 new industries have already moved into the area and are prospering.

Their experience and details of the facilities the area offers are described in a current series of booklets which we will gladly send you.

Nor are the firms who have pioneered industrial development in Mid-Wales ineligible for the new Government aid which is now available. For them equally with other newcomers there will be 45% investment grants, building grants and other loans and grants together with the provision of Board of Trade factories.

No aid is necessary to enjoy our wonderful scenery and living conditions, our facilities for recreation and the area's fine educational establishments. Every year thousands escaping from the overcrowding and stress of other industrial areas pay to come and visit us. It is always there for those who work in Mid-Wales.

In the last few years 34 industrialists, employing from 10 to 500 personnel, have used 350,000 square feet of our fresh fields; and they have found low rents, and our labour skilful and loyal, and appreciative of the chance to live and work at home.

For full information write to:

THE MID-WALES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

27 PIER ST., ABERYSTWYTH, CARDS.
***Telephone:* ABERYSTWYTH 2761/2**

PORT OF BELFAST

The Port offers excellent modern accommodation including deep-water berths, spacious quays and transit sheds, for all classes of vessels and cargoes.

Cranage for lifts up to 200 tons.
Roll on/roll off and container facilities of advanced design.

Planned developments take account of the requirements of expanding industries of Northern Ireland.

Port Authority : **BELFAST HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS**

HELP FOR FIRMS IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

From the Board of Trade	**advice on location** – information to help you to decide the best location for your project.
If you are in manufacturing, construction, extractive work	you may be eligible for: **Investment grants for new plant and machinery – 40 per cent** of the capital cost of assets acquired. This is **double** the rate in the rest of Britain. The rate is 45 per cent if the expenditure is incurred in 1967 and 1968.
If you provide additional employment in the Development Areas (applies to any firm – including factories, offices, hotels, etc.)	you may be eligible for: **Buildings for rent or purchase** – factories or other buildings on the Board's estates or on individual sites. Exceptionally, two years' rent-free may be allowed.
	you may be eligible for: **Building grants** – normally **25 per cent** of building costs. But a grant of **35 per cent** may be given for a firm setting up a new project a long way from any of its existing undertakings.
	you may be eligible for: **General purpose loans** – for capital assets or working capital.
	you may be eligible for: Grants towards initial expenditure – grants towards certain unusual initial expenditure incurred in setting-up a business in a Development Area.
From the Ministry of Labour	you may be eligible for: help in **Industrial Training** – special financial and other help for training workers, either within firms or outside.
From other Departments	you may be eligible for: help in **Housing.** The Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Scottish Development Department and Welsh Office can help to find houses for key workers moving to the Development Areas.
From the Location of Offices Bureau	advice and information on moving offices from the London area.
Read	*Government Help for Your Business in the Development Areas; What the Development Areas Offer; The Case in Brief;* and *Investment Grants; A Guide for Industry* – Board of Trade booklets. *Assistance with Industrial Training for firms in the Development Areas* – a Ministry of Labour booklet. *The Development Areas: A Proposal for a Regional Employment Premium* – a Department of Economic Affairs and HM Treasury publication (HMSO, price 2s. 0d. net).

Note:

For information on benefits available to those moving to Northern Ireland, contact: Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast 2. (Tel. Belfast 34488), or The Ulster Office, 13 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Whitehall 0651).

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.
Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*
Colour photographs: *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

HARTLEPOOL

(—where INDUSTRY can step on THE GAS)

is the development area de luxe in a setting of immense potential and rapidly increasing industrial and social activity, which the County Borough Council is dedicated to promote.

A HARTLEPOOL welcome for new industry and for newcomers is something to experience with profit and with pleasure.

DO look now while financial incentives apply, and opportunity thunders.

Instant information, appointments to view, from B. H. Belshaw, Industrial Development Officer, Municipal Buildings, Hartlepool. Tel. Hartlepool 2161.

Note: Hartlepool Industrial Exhibition July 18-22, 1967

You know what the Development Areas have to offer!
You know what New Towns can offer!
But what's so special about

CUMBERNAULD

the answer: PRESTIGE

The prestige of being located in

BRITAIN'S MODERN NEW TOWN

which has been selected as one of the three best examples of community architecture in the World. Cumbernauld is the town designed for the motor age . . . No, we can't tell you all about it here. Why not come and see for yourself? We're only one hour's flight away from London.

G. R. B. MacGILL, C.B.E., GENERAL MANAGER,

CUMBERNAULD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CUMBERNAULD HOUSE
CUMBERNAULD
(Tel: Cumbernauld 21155)

would be pleased to make arrangements for your visit.

Princess Margaret to open town centre

HRH PRINCESS MARGARET, accompanied by Lord Snowdon, will open the first stage of the new town centre at Cumbernauld, Scotland, on May 18.

The part to be opened, which is now ready for use, includes a 43-bedroom hotel, the main shopping centre, a bank, the main post office, a medical centre and underground car park, a pub and a restaurant.

More industry for Wales

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Gush & Dent Ltd. are to occupy a factory of 9,000 sq. ft. at Llandybie. It will be located adjacent to the Board of Trade advance factory of 10,000 sq. ft. and in which an industrialist is currently showing interest.

Gush & Dent Ltd., who will be receiving financial grants from the Board of Trade, are members of the Thomas Tilling Group of Companies and manufacture steel products, including a wide range of agricultural equipment, pallets and stillages for industry, and architectural steelwork in the form of fencing and gates for motorways, factories and housing estates. The new factory, which is planned to reinforce the company's policy of providing a speedy local delivery and technical service, is expected to be in production by July.

Employment will be provided for about a dozen men initially, but it is anticipated that when the site is fully developed this will increase to about 40, most of whom will be men.

The factory is being built at Cil-y-Ychen, Llandybie, where the Llandeilo Rural District Council have acquired 50 acres for development as an industrial estate.

Sources of finance in Scotland

THE Scottish Council Development and Industry will shortly publish a new reference book, 'Sources of Finance', which is primarily an index of the financial institutions located in Scotland, and of the various Government Departments or official organizations which provide finance for commercial enterprises. Publication is planned for the end of May and copies may be ordered from the Scottish Council, 1 Castle Street, Edinburgh, at 10s., postage included.

Four new factories for West Lothian

FOUR NEW factories which could provide a total of 250 jobs have been announced for West Lothian. Three of the developments will be in the burgh of Whitburn: a depot with offices for the United Biscuits Group of Liverpool; a sales and service depot for the repair and maintenance of road haulage vehicles built by Crane Fruehauf Trailers Ltd. of Dereham, Norfolk; and an £80,000 factory with offices for Richard Hill Ltd. of Middlesbrough. The fourth, a £115,000 biscuit and cake distribution depot, will be built on West Lothian County Council's industrial estate at East Mains, Broxburn.

New industrial estate at Lanark

MR. JAMES DEMPSEY, MP for Coatbridge and Airdrie, on April 17 cut the first sod to inaugurate work on a 33-acre industrial estate at Airdrie, Lanarkshire, being developed by Ronald Lyon (Estates) Co. Ltd. The site, adjacent to the main A73 north-south road, will have a job potential of about 1,500. The first factory has already been sold to Hoover Ltd., who are to have a 83,000 sq. ft. distribution centre for Scotland, and a further 20 firms are said to be interested.

First meeting of new advisory council on industrial safety

TO GIVE GREATER cohesion and effectiveness to the efforts of all concerned with accident prevention, Mr. Ray Gunter, the Minister of Labour, has set up a new national body, the Industrial Safety Advisory Council, to advise him on the continuous and serious problems in the field of industrial safety. The new body takes the place of the Industrial Safety Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council. In addition to representatives of the CBI, TUC and nationalized industries, there are representatives of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the British Insurance Association. There is at present one independent member, and others may be appointed later.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below

Northern Region
Wellbar House, Gallowgate.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575.
Code: ONE 2. 27575. Telex No. 53178.)
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. (Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.)
R. Wood.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 38232. Code: OLE 2. 38232. Telex No. 55472.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 6271. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
J. W. Stoodley.

South Western Region
The Pithay, Bristol 1.
(Tel. Bristol 21071.
Code: OBR 2. 21071. Telex No. 44214.)
L. I. Macbeth.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)

District Office
North Wales District Office, Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. (Tel. Colwyn Bay 44261.)
I. Gray.

Midland Region
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221.
Code: 021, 643, 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
J. F. J. Jardine.

North Western Region
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171.
Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E.

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867/8. Code: OIN 3. 30867/8.)
P. J. L. Homan.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House. Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

The Queen's Award to Industry, 1967

THE SECOND LIST of recipients of The Queen's Award to Industry was announced on April 21 and is published below. The list contains the names of 85 recipients, of which 48 have been cited for export achievement alone, 28 for technological innovation alone, and nine for achievement in both fields.

The recipients of the Award represent a very wide spread of industrial activity and size of company. Every region in England, together with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is represented. It should be particularly noted that the units whose achievement is cited are not necessarily located in the same region as the headquarters of the parent company on which the Award is formally bestowed.

1966 Award holders

There were 115 recipients of Queen's Awards in 1966, the first year of the scheme's operation. These firms are entitled to display the emblem for a further four years. Sixteen of the 1966 recipients have been honoured again this year and are listed in the annex to the main list. In the case of holders of export awards, they have been judged to have shown further outstanding performance since receiving the 1966 Award. In the case of technology awards, entirely different innovations have been recognized.

Comparisons between 1966 and 1967 Awards

The fall in the number of Awards this year results from the application of consistently high standards as recommended by the Duke of Edinburgh's Report, and not from any preliminary decision that the number should be reduced. It is natural that the number of export awards should fall because outstanding exporters hold the Award and cannot be expected to show further outstanding achievement every year.

The increase in the number of technology awards reflects the submission of more success stories of technological innovation.

Design and display of the emblem

Recipients of the Award are entitled to use the emblem on flags, plaques, lapel badges, note-paper, packaging or goods. Instructions and advice on the use of the emblem are contained in a manual supplied to all Award holders.

Presentation ceremonies

Recipients of the Award will receive a representation of the emblem cast in stainless steel and embedded in a transparent plastic block, as well as the formal Grant of Appointment. Presentation will be made by Her Majesty's Lieutenants of Counties, normally at the main factories of Award holders.

Arrangements for next year's Award

Applicants who have been unsuccessful this year as well as current Award holders are free to apply for next year's Award. The closing date for applications will be October 31, 1967. The address of The Office of The Queen's Award to Industry is 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-799 7000).

Notes:

The Queen's Award Scheme is based on the recommendations of a committee chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh. The report of this committee was published by HMSO on August 3, 1965, and the Prime Minister announced in the House on the same day that the Government accepted its recommendations in full.

Awards are announced on the Queen's personal birthday, April 21, each year. The Award, and there the title to display the emblem of the Award expires after five years, that is on April 20, 1972 in the case of the current list of Awards. An industrial concern in possession of an Award may, however, apply for and receive a fresh Award provided its achievement is sufficiently deserving.

The Royal Warrant instituting the Award and the terms of the Grant of Appointment were published in the *London Gazette* on March 22, 1966.

Selection machinery

Recommendations for the Award are made to the Queen by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is assisted by a committee whose current membership is:

Sir Laurence Helsby, Chairman: Head of the Home Civil Service.
Sir William Black, Chairman, National Research Development Corporation.
Mr. Stephen Brown, President, Confederation of British Industry.
Sir William Carron, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and a member of the General Council of the TUC.
Sir Richard Clarke, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Technology.
Lord Kings Norton, Chairman, The Metal Box Co.
Lord McFadzean, President, British National Export Council.
* Mr. H. N. Pemberton, Chairman, Council of Engineering Institutions.
Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade.

The committee is served by two sub-committees under the aegis of the Board of Trade and Ministry of Technology.

* *Mr. Pemberton died on April 6*

Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer Her Award in 1967 upon the following industrial concerns in recognition of their efficiency as demonstrated by the industrial units cited in increasing exports or in technological innovation, or in both:

		Nature of Principal Products Exported
Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievement by the Traction & Heavy Plant Divisions, Manchester.	Electric traction products and electrical engineering equipment.
Associated Engineering Ltd., Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	For export achievement by The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.	Plain bearings, centrifugal filters and associated machinery.
Associated Television Ltd., London, W.1	For export achievement	Television films.
Aveling-Barford Ltd., Grantham, Lincolnshire	For export achievement	Road rollers, dumper trucks, motor graders and tractor shovels.
Balding Engineering Ltd., Norwich	For export achievement	Milling machines.
Bamfords Ltd., Uttoxeter, Staffordshire	For export achievement	Agricultural machinery and diesel engines.
Geo. Bassett Holdings Ltd., Sheffield	For export achievement by Geo. Bassett & Co. Ltd., Sheffield, and W. R. Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Pontefract, Yorkshire.	Sugar confectionery.
The Bentley Engineering Group Ltd., Leicester	For export achievement by Wm. Cotton Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire.	Hosiery machinery.
Bevan Funnell Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex	For export achievement	Reproduction furniture.
The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd., Birmingham	For export achievement by BSA Motor Cycles Ltd., Birmingham and Triumph Engineering Co. Ltd., Coventry.	Motor cycles and scooters.
Bonas Bros. Weavematic Looms (England) Ltd., Sunderland	For technological innovation in a needle loom	

THE QUEEN'S AWARD, *continued*

		Nature of Principal Products Exported
Borg-Warner Ltd., Letchworth, Hertfordshire	For export achievement by the Transmission Division.	Automatic motor vehicle gear boxes.
Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., New Malden, Surrey	For export achievement	Bank notes and security documents.
British Aircraft Corporation Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievement	Aircraft and guided weapons systems.
The British Drug Houses Ltd., London, N.1	For export achievement by the Laboratory Chemicals Division, Poole, and for technological innovation in organic chemical processing by the Pharmaceutical Division, London.	Laboratory chemicals.
Burroughs Machines Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex	For export achievement	Calculating and accounting machines and electronic systems.
D. Byford & Co. Ltd., Leicester	For export achievement	Men's and ladies' knitwear and men's socks.
Cambridge Instrument Co. Ltd., London, S.W.1	For technological innovation in a scanning electron microscope.	
Carding Specialists Co. Ltd., Halifax	For export achievement	Textile machinery.
Caterpillar Tractor Co. Ltd., Glasgow	For export achievement	Earth-moving and materials handling equipment.
The Colchester Lathe Co. Ltd., Colchester, Essex	For export achievement and for technological innovation in the methods of manufacturing lathes.	Centre lathes.
Concrete Ltd., London, W.C.2	For technological innovation in industrialised building.	
Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. Ltd., Coventry	For technological innovation in screw thread grinding machines by the Machine Tool Division.	
Crosfield Electronics Ltd., London, N.19	For technological innovation in electronic equipment for use in printing.	
Davy-Ashmore Ltd., London, W.1	For technological innovation in the automatic control of the thickness of steel strip production in rolling mills by Davy and United Instruments Ltd., Sheffield.	
Decca Ltd., London, S.E.1	For export achievement by Decca Radar Ltd., London.	Radar and electronic equipment.
The Distillers Co. Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievement by James Buchanan & Co. Ltd. London, John Dewar & Sons Ltd., London, Wm. Sanderson & Son Ltd., Edinburgh, and John Walker & Sons Ltd., London.	Whisky.
Dowty Group Ltd., Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	For technological innovation in hydraulics for mining equipment by Dowty Mining Equipment Ltd. and by Dowty Electrics Ltd., Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.	
Edwards High Vacuum International Ltd., Crawley, Sussex	For technological innovation in high vacuum engineering by that company and by Edwards Vacuum Components Ltd., Shoreham, by Edwards Instruments Ltd., Eastbourne, and by Edwards High Vacuum Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.	
The English Electric Co. Ltd., London, W.C.2	For technological innovation in electrical fuse element construction by the Fusegear Division, Liverpool, and in a colour television camera, an airborne automatic direction finder and an overseas earth station for satellite communications by The Marconi Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex.	
Fairbairn Lawson Ltd., Leeds	For export achievement by The Fairbairn Lawson Textile Machinery Co. Ltd.	Textile machinery.
Ferranti Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancashire	For technological innovation in electronic summation metering equipment by the Instrument Department, Manchester, in numerical control equipment by the Numerical Control Division, Thornybank, near Edinburgh, in a lightweight inertial platform by the Inertial Systems Department, Edinburgh, and in digital microcircuits and digital computers jointly by the Electronics and the Automation Systems Departments, Chadderton, Lancashire.	
Samuel Fox & Co. Ltd., Sheffield	For export achievement	Special steels.
Freeman, Fox and Partners, London, S.W.1	For technological innovation in suspension bridge design.	
James Garnar & Sons Ltd., London, S.E.1	For export achievement by that company and by G. W. Russell & Son Ltd., Hitchin, and by F. W. Braybrooks (Potton) Ltd., Bedfordshire.	Light leathers.
G. Garnett & Sons Ltd., Bradford	For export achievement	Woollen and worsted piece-goods.
The Gas Council, London, S.W.1	For technological innovation in town gas manufacture.	
The General Electric Co. Ltd., London, W.1	For technological innovation in telecommunications by GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd., Coventry.	
Gillette Industries Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex	For export achievement by the Continental and International Divisions.	Safety razors, razor blades and toiletries.
Glaxo Group Ltd., London, W.1	For export achievement by Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.	Pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, foods and veterinary products.
Harrison & Sons Ltd., London, W.1	For technological innovation in the printing of multi-colour postage stamps by photogravure by Harrison & Sons (High Wycombe) Ltd., Buckinghamshire.	
John Hastie & Co. Ltd., Greenock, Renfrewshire	For export achievement	Ships' steering gear.

(*Continued on next page*)

		Nature of Principal Products Exported
Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievement by R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd., Dursley, Gloucestershire, and Blackstone & Co. Ltd., Stamford, Lincolnshire, and for technological innovation in design of a diesel engine of medium speed for industrial and marine use by Mirrlees National Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire.	Diesel engines and generators.
Holman Brothers Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall	For export achievement and for technological innovation in rotary screw compressors.	Air compressors, air-operated tools, etc.
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievement by the Pharmaceuticals Division, Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Plant Protection Ltd., Fernhurst, Surrey, and for technological innovation in the manufacture of 'Fluon' by the Plastics Division, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, and in titanium alloys for the aircraft industries by the Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) Ltd., Birmingham.	Human and veterinary medicines and crop protection chemicals.
International Paints (Holdings) Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievements by International Paints Ltd., London, International Paints (Scotland) Ltd., Glasgow, International Paints Exports Ltd., London, and International Paints (OTC) Ltd., London.	Surface coatings, paints, ships' compositions and allied products.
Jaguar Cars Ltd., Coventry	For export achievement	Motor vehicles.
Joyce, Loebl & Co. Ltd., Gateshead, Co. Durham	For export achievement	Scientific instruments.
J. & S. Engineers Ltd., Erith, Kent	For technological innovation in sealed motor pumps and turbine alternator units by J. & S. Pumps Ltd., Horley, Surrey.	
Thomas C. Keay Ltd., Dundee	For export achievement by that company and by The Lawside Engineering & Foundry Co. Ltd.	Hard fibre and packaging machinery.
Leeds & Bradford Boiler Co. Ltd., Pudsey, Yorkshire	For export achievement	Pressure vessels and autoclaves.
The Linen Industry Research Association, Lisburn, Co. Antrim and **McCleery & L'Amie Ltd.**, Belfast	For joint technological innovation in the production of new knitting yarns from man-made fibres.	
Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd., Birmingham	For technological innovation in high voltage transistors by Joseph Lucas (Electrical) Ltd., Birmingham, and in diesel engine components by CAV Ltd., London.	
The Marley Tile Co. Ltd., Sevenoaks, Kent	For technological innovation in the production of antistatic flooring tiles by that company and by The Marley Floor Tile Co. Ltd.	
H. S. Marsh Ltd., Reading, Berkshire	For technological innovation in the design and construction of plant for the sterilization of medical equipment by gamma radiation.	
Martin-Baker Aircraft Co. Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex	For export achievement	Ejection seats for military aircraft.
Merton Engineering Co. Ltd., Feltham, Middlesex	For export achievement	Tractor shovels.
Metalastick Ltd., a subsidiary of **Dunlop Co. Ltd.**, Leicester	For technological innovation in suspension components for railway locomotives and rolling stock.	
Metals Research Ltd., Royston, Hertfordshire	For technological innovation in an image analysing computer for quality control.	
The Mettoy Co. Ltd., Swansea	For export achievement	Toys.
Moulton Developments Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire	For technological innovation in hydrolastic suspension for motor vehicles and in a bicycle of new design.	
The National Cash Register Co. (Manufacturing) Ltd., Dundee	For export achievement	Cash registers, accounting machines and data capture equipment.
Neil & Spencer Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey	For export achievement	Dry cleaning and laundry machinery.
Newman Hender & Co. Ltd., Stroud, Gloucestershire	For export achievement by Newman Hender (Woodchester) Ltd., Stroud, and by Newman Hender (Trowbridge) Ltd., Wiltshire.	Industrial valves and fittings.
The Oxford Instrument Co. Ltd., Oxford	For technological innovation in equipment for producing high magnetic fields and very low temperatures.	
The Penguin Publishing Co. Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex	For export achievement by Penguin Books Ltd.	Books.
Plasticisers Ltd., Drighlington, near Bradford	For technological innovation in synthetic materials for the production of cordage.	
Ranco Motors Ltd., Glasgow	For export achievement	Fractional horsepower motors.
The Rank Organisation Ltd., London, S.W.1	For export achievement by the Rank Taylor Hobson Division.	Optical and precision engineering products.
Renold Ltd., Manchester	For export achievement by that company and for technological innovation in rotor milling machines by John Holroyd & Co. Ltd., Rochdale.	Precision transmission chains and associated equipment.
John Robson (Shipley) Ltd., Shipley, Yorkshire	For export achievement	Diesel engines.
Rolls-Royce Ltd., Derby	For export achievement, and for technological innovation in aero engines, both by the Aero Engine Division.	Aero engines.
Royston Industries Ltd., London, W.1	For export achievement by Jennings Musical Industries Ltd., Dartford, Kent.	Amplifiers and electronic musical instruments.
Scapa Group Ltd., Blackburn	For export achievement by Scapa Dryers Ltd.	Woven and needled felts for industrial use.

(*Continued on page* 1052)

Award Winners for the second time

Some of the companies which won the Queen's Award in 1966 for exports have been successful again this year, among them the five firms shown in the presentation ceremonies pictured on this page.

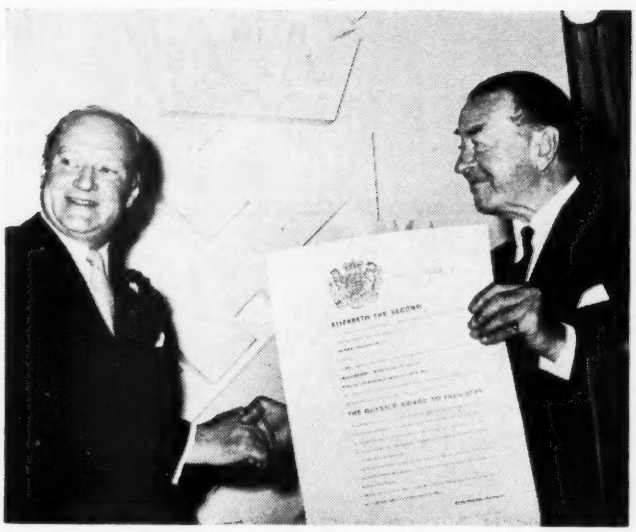
The Awards, for export achievement or technical innovation, were announced on April 21. These five companies either won the Awards themselves or it was gained by one of their divisions or subsidiaries.

Shown receiving their Awards in 1966 are representatives from the following firms:

Top right: The English Electric Rectifier Division at Stafford. Right centre: The Rank Organisation's Taylor Hobson Division, and Rank Xerox Ltd. Bottom right: Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd., Oldham, Lancs. Top left: The Distillers Co. Ltd., Edinburgh. Bottom left: Stone-Platt Industries Ltd. and its subsidiary Stone Manganese Marine Ltd.

(*Continued on next page*)

A COMMEMORATIVE VOLUME of the Winners of the Queen's Award to Industry 1966 has been published by the Institute of Export. Prefaced by a message from Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, the volume contains case histories of companies which received the Award.



THE QUEEN'S AWARD, *continued*

		Nature of Principal Products Exported
Scottish Border Cashmere and Tweed Ltd., Glasgow	For export achievement by The Ballantyne Sportswear Co. Ltd., Innerleithen, and by Braemar Knitwear Ltd., Hawick.	Knitwear.
Short Brothers and Harland Ltd., Belfast . .	For technological innovation in a guided weapon system by the Precision Engineering Division.	
The Singer Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Clydebank, Dunbartonshire	For export achievement	Sewing machines and ancillary equipment.
Smiths Industries Ltd., London, N.W.2 . . .	For export achievement and for technological innovation in marine radar, both by the Kelvin Hughes Division, Ilford, Essex.	Marine instruments.
Stone-Platt Industries Ltd., London, S.W.1 . .	For export achievement by Dobson & Barlow Machinery Sales Ltd., Bolton.	Machinery for processing man-made fibres.
Thorium Ltd., London, S.W.1	For technological innovation in the production of individual rare earth compounds.	
The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, London, S.W.1	For export achievement and for technological innovation in the production for sale of radio-isotopes for use in industry, both by the Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, Buckinghamshire.	Radio-active isotopes and allied products.
Viking Engineering Co. Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire	For technological innovation in machinery for production of rigid and flexible plastic foams.	
W. Vinten Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk . .	For technological innovation in television camera mountings and in the design of aerial reconnaissance cameras.	
Wilkinson Sword Ltd., London, W.4 . . .	For export achievement	Razor blades, swords and garden tools.
Wright Rain Ltd., Ringwood, Hampshire . .	For export achievement	Sprinkler irrigation equipment.

Firms which have received awards in 1966 and 1967

	1966 Award	1967 Award
Bamfords Ltd.	Export	Export
Caterpillar Tractor Co. Ltd. .	Export	Export
Decca Ltd.	Export (Decca Radar Ltd.)	Export
Distillers Co. Ltd. . . .	Export & Technology	Export
English Electric Co. Ltd. . .	Export & Technology	Technology
The General Electric Co. Ltd. .	Export	Technology
Gillette Industries Ltd. . . .	Export	Export
Holman Brothers Ltd. . . .	Export	Export & Technology
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.	Export & Technology	Export & Technology
Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd. .	Export	Technology
Martin-Baker Aircraft Co. Ltd. .	Export & Technology	Export
The Mettoy Co. Ltd. . . .	Export	Export
The Rank Organisation Ltd. .	Export & Technology	Export
Rolls-Royce Ltd.	Export	Export & Technology
Smiths Industries Ltd. . . .	Technology	Export & Technology
Stone-Platt Industries Ltd. . .	Export	Export

The Board of Trade has just produced
Two New Export Handbooks

Together they give you 164 pages of information that every exporter should have

Handbook No. 1
"SERVICES FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS"
This is a guide to the help exporters can get from the Government and other sources.

Handbook No. 2
"ECGD CREDIT INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES"
This describes the various types of credit insurance schemes offered to exporters.

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How Export Intelligence helped Lew Rose sew up the bespoke market in Scandinavia

"We couldn't have done it without their help," says their Export Director

LEW ROSE (Tailors) Ltd. is an old established family business. They began in 1895 in a small shop in the East End. Today they have several shops in London, including one in Savile Row, and all their suits are still made by hand.

They started exporting less than two years ago, and from the outset they've used Export Intelligence—the free Board of Trade service for exporters. It served them well. They now have markets in Scandinavia, and recently they started selling suits in Canada and the U.S.A.

Savile Row in Scandinavia

In October, 1965, a Lew Rose director went to Denmark. His idea was to open a shop-within-a-shop in a Copenhagen store, selling only top-grade Savile Row suits. Export Intelligence arranged for him to visit the Commercial Officer in Copenhagen who planned an itinerary, pre-selected the stores the director should visit, provided a market report and organised interpreters. He later gave Lew Rose a full status report on the selected store.

Whistle-stop tour

The Danish venture was so successful that in June last year, the same director went on a whistle-stop tour of Finland, Sweden and Norway to arrange to open more shops-within-shops. Once again Export Intelligence arranged the tour—right down to the last detail. The result? There is now a Lew Rose shop in Sweden and three in Finland.

How Export Intelligence can help you

We can call on the advice of more than 200 commercial teams abroad, in British Embassies, Consulates and Trade Commissions, to help with your special export problems. We can tell you about Tariff and Import regulations and give details of contracts out for tender. We can also provide a free exhibition stand at overseas fairs and assist with advertising costs.

Our service is free, practical and confidential. (The facts in this advertisement are published with the full approval of Lew Rose (Tailors) Ltd.) Take the first step now by ringing one of the numbers below.

New Export Handbooks

The Board of Trade has recently issued two new Export Handbooks—'*Services for British Exporters*' and '*ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services*'. Together they contain 164 pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these two Handbooks as you require for distribution to your export staff, write now to the Information Division U.K. Publicity Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Or call us at: Belfast (Ministry of Commerce) Belfast 28271 Telex 74578 • **Birmingham** MIDland 8221 Telex 33702 • **Bristol** 21071 Telex 44214 • **Cardiff** 65426 Telex 49267
Glasgow CITy2855 Telex 77583 • **Inverness** 30867/8 • **Leeds** 20485 Telex 55472 • **London** (South Eastern Counties) TATe Gallery 4355 Telex 25991 • (Eastern Counties) TATe Gallery 6271 Telex 25991
Manchester DEAnsgate 9321 Telex 66104 • **Newcastle** 27575 Telex 53178 • **Cockermouth** 3498

Prime Minister to visit Canada

THE PRIME MINISTER, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, will visit Canada and the United States at the end of May and the beginning of June.

As already announced, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson have accepted the invitation of Mr. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, to visit Canada during her Centennial Year and also to visit Expo '67 in Montreal. They will attend the British National Day at the Exhibition on June 1. While in Canada, in addition to Ottawa and Montreal, they will visit Quebec. They will leave London for Ottawa on Monday, May 29.

From Canada they will travel to Washington, at the invitation of President Johnson, with whom the Prime Minister will have informal talks on June 2.

Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Economic Committee

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the communique issued after the meetings of the Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Economic Committee in London on April 19 and 20.

'The first meeting of the Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Committee on trade and economic affairs was held in London on April 19 and 20, 1967. The establishment of this Committee was agreed upon by the two Governments last year.

'Canada was represented by: The Hon. Paul Martin – Secretary of State for External Affairs; The Hon. Robert Winters – Minister of Trade and Commerce; The Hon. Mitchell Sharp – Minister of Finance; The Hon. Charles Drury – Minister of Industry and Defence Production; The Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin – Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; and The Hon. J. J. Greene – Minister of Agriculture.

'Britain was represented by: The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson – Prime Minister; The Rt. Hon. James Callaghan – Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Rt. Hon. Herbert Bowden – Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs; The Rt. Hon. Douglas Jay – President of the Board of Trade; The Rt. Hon. Frederick Peart – Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; the Rt. Hon. Arthur Bottomley – Minister of Overseas Development; The Rt. Hon. Fred Mulley – Minister of State, Foreign Office; Lord Beswick – Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs; Mr. Harold Lever – Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Economic Affairs; Mr. Albert Oran – Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development, and Lord Walston – Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade.

'The opening session was held at No. 10 Downing Street under the Chairmanship of Mr. Harold Wilson. Subsequent sessions were at Marlborough House.

'At the opening session British and Canadian Ministers reviewed major current international developments. Vietnam was among the subjects discussed and the Ministers reaffirmed their intention to contribute to the efforts being made to bring peace in this area.

'Both Governments expressed their hope for the early conclusion of a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

'British Ministers then outlined the present situation with regard to Britain's possible approach to the European Economic Community, explaining that the British Government had not yet taken a decision whether to seek negotiations in order to join the Community. Canadian Ministers noted the important implications of this issue for Britain and Europe as well as the world trade community as a whole. There followed an exchange of views on the implications for trade between the two countries. It was agreed that consultations on this subject would continue.

'The Committee discussed the current international economic situation and the prospects for the economies of both countries. They noted the satisfactory trends in economic growth in Britain and Canada and, in particular, the progressive improvement in the British balance of payments position. The Ministers agreed on the importance of pressing forward with the preparation of plans for increasing international liquidity now under discussion in the International Monetary Fund and in the Group of Ten.

'The Committee considered international trade questions and particularly developments in the Kennedy Round of trade and tariff negotiations. They expressed their determination that these negotiations, which have now entered their final stage, should result in a major improvement in trading opportunities on a world-wide basis. Ministers discussed the implications for trade between the two countries of the tariff and other offers being made in the Kennedy Round. They agreed on the importance of a multilateral cereals agreement satisfactory to exporting and importing countries. They took note that consultations on all these matters were in progress between their representatives in Geneva.

'The Committee reaffirmed the importance of maintaining a high volume of trade between the two countries. They noted that concerted efforts were being made by Government and industry in Britain to increase exports to the Canadian market and that these efforts would be reinforced by three major British trade promotions in Canada in 1967. They also reviewed the sales development programmes and prospects for Canadian exports to Britain.

'The meeting afforded an opportunity for an exchange of views on matters of interest to both Governments in the trade and development problems of developing countries. Among questions of common interest they discussed food aid and the prospects for the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held early in 1968. They also reviewed their programmes of development assistance in the Commonwealth, including in particular aid in the Caribbean area.

'In the light of the very useful discussions at the first meeting British and Canadian Ministers agreed that the establishment of the Committee provided a most valuable means of consultation between the two Governments and that it would make an important contribution to mutual understanding of their policies. The Committee accepted the invitation of the Canadian Government to hold the second meeting in Canada in 1968 at a date to be determined later.'

'EXPO 67' OPENS in Montreal today. A 56-page illustrated supplement on British trade opportunities in Canada's Centennial Year was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*. Copies can be had free from the Library, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BNEC reports growing UK interest in Canadian market

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS are increasingly aware of the profit potential in Canada, reports the British National Export Council. The largest British food sample display ever mounted overseas took place in Toronto April 24-26 with 137 United Kingdom firms showing products in preparation for British Week Toronto, October 12-21. BNEC has appointed a leading Canadian retail food expert as Food Liaison Officer in Toronto; he reports 'enormous prospects' for vigorous British marketing.

Orders exceeding one million dollars were taken by the recent 21-man British women's fashion mission to Toronto. Four hundred buyers attended the display, which kept open till 11 p.m. each night. Ten 'hard-sell' missions have been, or are going, to Canada from the United Kingdom this year, and 23 samples displays are scheduled in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

In the capital goods field 300 British firms are exhibiting at Canada's big industrial exhibition in Toronto, May 1-5 – five times as many as in 1965. Some 40,000 buyers will see £750,000 worth of British machine tools, electronic equipment, etc.

Mr. Peter Allen, chairman of BNEC Canada, is aiming at £250 million in total United Kingdom sales to Canada next year.

Canadian power mission to Britain

FOR THE SECOND time in 12 months British electrical manufacturers are receiving an important mission from Canadian electric power companies. The mission, from the Canadian Prairie Provinces, will be led by Mr. D. M. Stephens (chairman, Manitoba Hydro), and will tour manufacturers' works and power stations in Britain from May 7-21. This follows a similar mission from the Atlantic Provinces of Canada in May last year.

The mission has been arranged by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association in co-operation with the British National Export Council.

Canada is one of the largest markets for British electrical and allied equipment – shipments last year to Canada rose by £3½ million to £20.3 million. More than one-third of these exports are in power plant and in industrial machinery.

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade (left), greeting Mr. N. S. Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, at the Board of Trade, London, on April 21. Mr. Patolichev is visiting Britain at Mr. Jay's invitation to discuss the future of Anglo-Soviet trade.

British design mission visits Canada

A TRADE MISSION organized by the Council of Industrial Design with the support of the British National Export Council has recently returned from a successful tour of Canada and the United States. Thirteen manufacturers, covering products as varied as pottery, architectural ironmongery, telephone equipment and souvenirs, visited Toronto, Montreal and New York from March 28 to April 9. They were accompanied by Mr. Peter York, the CoID's promotion officer.

Modern British design for the export market will be the theme of the exhibition which the CoID is staging during the British Week in Toronto from October 12-21. The exhibition will form part of the centrepiece in the Queen Elizabeth building of the Canadian National Exhibition and will be designed by the Central Office of Information. On display will be furniture and furnishing fabrics, glassware, metal ware and pottery, lighting and heating equipment, sports and travel goods and office equipment and toys.

Management working party for USA

A BRITISH Institute of Management, Management Development Working Party of 20 directors and senior executives from British industry is making a study visit to the United States from April 22-May 6.

The party will discuss at first hand with executives of several large United States corporations their policies and practices in management development; will have talks with the faculties of several American business schools – Harvard, New York and Pittsburgh Universities and the Massachusetts and Carnegie Institutes of Technology; and will have discussions with officials of the National Industrial Conference Board and independent management development experts.

The visit, which follows a similar United States trip in 1965, will concentrate on New York, Boston and Pittsburgh. It began with a three-day seminar organized by the National Industrial Conference Board in New York. After visiting universities and companies in the Boston and Pittsburgh areas, the party will return to New York for a final meeting.

Mr. Mallalieu welcomes Soviet Trade Minister

MR. J. P. W. MALLALIEU, Minister of State, Board of Trade, spoke at a luncheon in honour of Mr. Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, given by the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London on April 20.

The Minister of State said that trade between our two countries had been growing for several years, to the economic benefit of both. It was still, however, relatively small when one considered the total volume of this country's trade and the size and economic importance of the Soviet Union.

'There are, of course, difficulties in developing trade between a country, like our own, where foreign trade is in private hands,' said the Minister of State, 'and one where it is in the hands of state trading organization. Under our current trade agreement we have nevertheless overcome them to the extent that the United Kingdom is the Soviet Union's most important trading partner in the West. We have been glad to see the increased Soviet purchases of British made consumer goods this year, and we hope that they will give such satisfaction that more will be bought in future.'

Mr. Mallalieu continued: 'The trade talks which began on April 21 provide the opportunity both to review the working of the current trade agreements and to look into the question of a new type of long term agreement. Her Majesty's Government hope that a new agreement can be reached which will lead to a substantial expansion of our mutual trade. Mr. Patolichev will not be surprised if I say that we should like to see British exports in particular expand so that trade will not only grow in volume but also be in better balance.

'I am conscious, that the talks for which Mr. Patolichev has come here, following upon those between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Kosygin, offer the opportunity of a new departure, and increased prosperity for both countries.'

Northampton industry to sell in USSR

NORTHAMPTON and County Chamber of Commerce sent a 17-member group to the USSR on April 17, financially assisted by the British National Export Council. The mission will spend five days in Moscow interesting the Russians in a variety of products including electrical and electronic equipment, bedding and medical instruments. Leather and leather goods, the traditional staple industries of Northampton, are also strongly represented, of course.

Slough exporters visit more East European countries

ENCOURAGED BY the success of its previous efforts, Slough Chamber of Commerce began its third selling sortie in Eastern Europe on April 17 when it sent an 18-member trade mission on a 12-day tour of Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, with financial assistance from the British National Export Council. Products represented on the mission include machine tools and other industrial equipment, anaesthetic machines for hospitals, and pharmaceuticals. The mission will spend the first week in Hungary and then a few days in each of the other two countries. Programmes of visits have been arranged by the national chambers of commerce of the three countries.

Trade mission to North America

THE Engineering Industries Association is sending a trade mission to North America at the end of this month.

The Engineering Industries Association was founded in 1941 to provide an organization representative of the whole of the engineering industries in the United Kingdom, and to serve the interests of all engaged in those and allied industries. Since then it has become the largest Association of its kind in Great Britain, with a steadily growing membership.

New Zealand market opportunities in new BNEC booklet

BRITAIN'S EXPORTS of £126 million to New Zealand (population 2¼ million) were equal in value last year to half our exports of £253 million to West Germany (population 60 million), says a guide to British exporters, issued by the British National Export Council's Committee for Exports to New Zealand. The size of United Kingdom-New Zealand trade is shown by the fact that in 10 years, New Zealand has bought £1,300 million of British goods and has sold us £1,700 million worth.

The BNEC booklet – *Consignment to New Zealand* – makes the point that one-third of all New Zealand imports, including many foods and raw materials – are free from licensing controls. The booklet highlights the future potential among the 'top 20 pace-setters' – 20 groups of major imports into New Zealand. It is within these groups, says the booklet, that Britain's greatest sales effort should be made to ensure an increased share of the New Zealand market.

Copies of the booklet are available free from BNEC, New Zealand, 6 to 14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

New appointment to BNEC New Zealand

THE British National Export Council announce that Mr. Thomas Carlile, managing director of Babcock & Wilcox (Operations) Ltd., has joined BNEC New Zealand.

Mr. T. Carlile was appointed managing director of Babcock & Wilcox (Operations) Limited in March 1966 and is responsible for all the activities of Babcock & Wilcox in the United Kingdom. He was elected to the Board of Babcock & Wilcox Limited in June 1963. He is a member of the Management Board of the Engineering Employers' Federation and a member of the Engineering Industry Training Board.

ECGD back ship order for Norway

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department has signed a financial guarantee covering the financing of a 74,800 tons deadweight bulk carrier worth £2.8 million for Interessentstapet Essi Krinstine of Oslo, Norway. The ship will be managed by the Oslo shipping firm of Bj Ruud-Pedersen.

The vessel, the order for which was placed in December 1965, is due for delivery in December 1967 and is being built by Harland and Wolff Ltd., of Belfast.

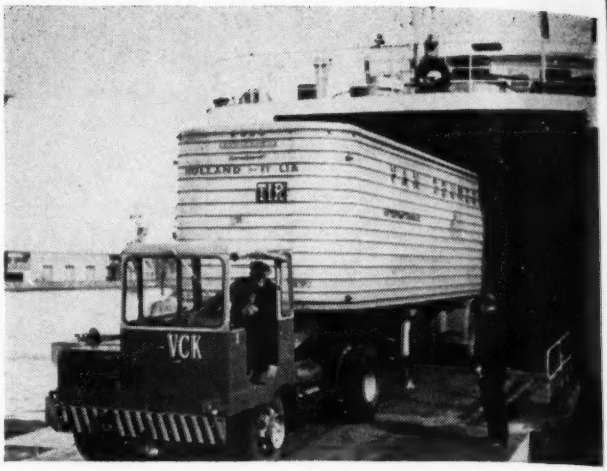
The loan is for about £2½ million, will be managed by Hambros Bank Ltd., acting on behalf of the Midland Bank Ltd. and themselves, and is repayable over a period of 10 years.

BIM reconnaisance to Sweden and Denmark

A BRITISH Institute of Management export reconnaissance project covering Sweden and Denmark is to take place from June 4-16. This follows the success of previous reconnaissance teams to the United States when young executives gained practical experience in market research overseas by investigating the market for British goods and services.

The team for Scandinavia will consist of 24 executives selected by companies interested in the project. They will be briefed in London prior to departure and on arrival in Stockholm will be given further information on local conditions.

Reports will be written by each member of the team covering his company's product or service and also a general subject allotted by BIM. It is hoped these may be used to further the interests of British industry. The Institute hopes that similar teams may cover the Far East and South America in 1968.



Northern manufacturers are finding that the roll-on, roll-off ferry services between Immingham, Amsterdam and Gothenburg, are enabling them to provide a fast service to their continental customers and at the same time saving thousands of pounds a year in freight charges. The Sheffield hand tool manufacturers, Stanley Works, who are one of the firms pioneering the use of the service, are saving £3,000 a year in freight charges on deliveries to their Dutch customers alone. A typical cargo despatched recently from Stanley Works contained tools for Holland, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. The boat left Immingham on Friday night and in Amsterdam the trailer went into a bonded warehouse and the goods were in the shops on Monday.

Food mission to Paris and Düsseldorf

A TRADE MISSION sponsored by the Food Manufacturers' Federation and supported by the British National Export Council has been visiting Paris and Düsseldorf during April to meet supermarket chiefs, food importers and wholesalers with a view to expanding present British exports. The emphasis is on food and drink products in cans or glass. Jams and preserves, Scottish specialities, meats, tongues, cocktail delicacies, soft drinks and beers were among products featured at trade displays in Paris (April 18-19) and Düsseldorf (April 20-21).

Strong mission to Scandinavia

WITH opportunities created by the removal of tariffs on industrial products within EFTA, the British Stationery and Office Equipment Association has sent a strong mission to sell in five Scandinavian cities from April 16-28.

Supported by the British National Export Council, the mission includes representatives of 12 of the best-known firms in the industry and will be led by the Association's director, Mr. Leonard Pagliero.

British stationery is already quite well known in Scandinavia, but the Association feels that the time is ripe for a big effort to expand sales in these affluent markets since the completion of the EFTA free trade area on December 31 last year. The mission will sell to retailers, department stores and wholesalers.

Export journal re-styled

THE Journal of the Export Merchants' Association has been published in a new style this month, in order to meet the demands of overseas advertising and presentation.

The journal's circulation is divided so that 80 per cent goes abroad, of which 40 per cent is circulated to non-members.

The new style journal will give almost three times more editorial space and it welcomes articles from all its members. The association is based at 113A Brownlow Road, London, N.11.

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Imports of apples: July to December 1967

AS ANNOUNCED by the Board of Trade by Notice to Importers No. 1188, dated April 27, 1967, the quota for imports of fresh apples from non-sterling sources other than Eastern Area countries over the period July 1 to December 31, 1967, will be 304,000 cwts.

Importers will be aware that the allocation of licences within the quota is being reviewed. Licences have been issued for a considerable number of years on a basis which may no longer reflect the distribution of business within the import trade. Accordingly, the Board of Trade wish to establish afresh the identity of those firms who are importing apples and other fruit.

All applicants for licences must now complete an application form which must be certified as indicated thereon. The return is of fresh fruit cleared through Customs in the name of the applicant and paid for by the applicant direct to the overseas supplier or his appointed agent. The Board of Trade reserve the right to ask their own accountants to verify returns where they feel it to be necessary.

An appropriate basis of any revised allocation can only be determined after all applications have been received, but the Board of Trade wish to point out that:

(i) the application form asks for returns of quota imports made by the applicant under licences not held in his name: *this information is essential for statistical purposes in connection with the review, but is sought for those purposes only;*

(ii) traders who have not hitherto held an apple licence, but who now wish to claim a share of the quota for the first time should be able to show appreciable imports in at least three of the groups of fruit enumerated in the form;

(iii) returns are not sought of imports of fruit via overseas Import Marketing Boards. Information about trade in apples sold by these Boards to importers, who otherwise qualify for a licence, will be gathered separately for further consideration;

(iv) it may assist the position of certain smaller licence holders if their entitlement to a licence can be considered jointly with other applicants. Subject to the considerations in the second and third paragraphs above, the Board of Trade are prepared to consider the possibility of granting licences to be held in the name of two or three concerns jointly where their combined annual returns in respect of quota apples do not exceed 1,250 cwt. Such applicants should each complete separate forms, taking care to fill in the request to be associated with other applicants with whom they have agreed to combine any entitlement.

The receipt of a completed return of imports will itself be accepted as the application for a licence and it will not be necessary on this occasion to complete the usual ILB/A form in addition. Present licence holders who are accustomed to have split licences to enable them to bring fruit in at more than one port simultaneously should state the number of licences they want, with the proportions for each.

All returns must be attested and certified as indicated on the form, the use of which is obligatory. Copies of the Notice to Importers may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2709), and completed applications must be returned there by May 19, 1967. There can be no guarantee that late arrivals will be taken into consideration.

Application for an anti-dumping duty on cellulosic (rayon) yarn

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1957, of an anti-dumping duty on yarn wholly or mainly of cellulosic man-made fibres, finer than 5s British cotton count (118 Tex), and all multiples of such yarn, originating in Austria.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than May 12. Such representations in summarized form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular points which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Room 555, 1 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

Amendments to Weights and Measures Regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Weights and Measures (Ballast, Agricultural Liming Materials, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 1967. These amend the Weights and Measures (Ballast, Agricultural Liming Materials, etc.) Regulations 1963 and 1965 (S.I. 1963 No. 1890 and S.I. 1965 No. 1465) as regards the capacity marking on lorry containers.

The amendment provides that for measures having a maximum capacity of 12 cubic yards or more there will, in general, be no obligation to have any calibration marking (for example on the metal strips of containers) below the half-way mark and that the marks need only be at intervals of one cubic yard.

The Order (S.I. 1967 No. 622) may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches, price 5d. (or 8d. by post from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1).

New address for OR in Reading

THE INSURANCE and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade announce that the office of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy in Reading will move from Prospect House, 44/52 Oxford Road, Reading, to PO Box No. 40, Somerset House, 3 Blagrave Street, Reading, Berks. Tel. Reading 56450, 56459, 40043 (unchanged) (STD code 0734).

The move will take place on May 5.

Survey into the use of labour

THE COMMITTEE, set up by the Ministry of Labour under Professor Phelps Brown, which is inquiring into the engagement and use of labour in construction, with particular reference to labour-only sub-contracting, has drawn up a comprehensive survey of the subjects on which it is seeking information. This survey is both for its own guidance and the guidance of those who are preparing evidence.

The survey has been sent out to a wide range of interested organizations in the industry. The Committee will also be glad to receive evidence from any person or organization wishing to provide it, and copies of the survey can be obtained from the Secretary on request from the Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James' Square, London, S.W.1.

The survey is divided into the following sections: The engagement and use of labour, including the degree of continuity of employment in the industry, the advantages and disadvantages of casual employment, how labour is engaged, and the degree of unemployment; Labour only sub-contracting, including the extent and nature of the practice, and its comparative advantages and disadvantages to management, labour and the public; Legal issues; Administrative issues.

The Committee has asked to receive at least an outline of written evidence to be submitted by June 10.

QR Conference proceedings

THE FIRST major technical event to be held in support of the Quality and Reliability Year was a three-day conference organized by the National Council for Quality and Reliability and held in Blackpool in November 1966. The conference, which had as its theme 'Profiting by Quality and Reliability', was essentially a practical one concentrating on the application of QR principles to 41 different types of organizations. Each of these organizations was listed for convenience under one of the three headings of manufacturing industry, process industry and distribution and services.

The proceedings* of this conference containing the 41 case studies, together with various reports and papers presented during the event, have now been published in a bound volume.

* 'Profiting by Quality and Reliability,' Proceedings of National Conference, 1966, published by the National Council for Quality and Reliability, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. Price 2 gns.

Mr. Ze'ef Sharef, Israeli Minister of Commerce and Industry, is seen here opening an Israel Exhibition at Selfridges, London, on April 17. He was accompanied by Lord Walston, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Consideration of Mergers by the Board of Trade

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the proposed acquisition of the Mining Engineering Co. (Meco) Ltd., by Anderson-Mavor Ltd., to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act.

Copestake, Crampton & Co. Limited

THE report of the inspector appointed by the Board of Trade pursuant to Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, to investigate the affairs of Copestake, Crampton & Co. Limited was published on April 25.

Copies of the report can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 1s. 9d. or 2s. by post).

Forty new tourist guides for London

NINETEEN MEN and 21 women have just passed the British Travel Association's annual examination for registered London guide-lecturers. They join the 450 qualified guides – speaking between them a total of 20 different languages – already on the Association's register.

To be recognized by the Association the new guides attended a special six-month training course. This was followed by a final examination consisting of two written papers, a foreign language test and a practical test in which each candidate had to act as guide to his fellow trainees on a sightseeing tour of London.

A spokesman for the Association, Britain's national tourist organization, said the objects of the training course and the examination were to raise the all-round standard of tourist guiding in London.

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, pictured at the opening session of the Commonwealth Conference of Examiners of Masters, Mates and Marine Engineers, at Marlborough House, London. The conference opened on April 17 and closed on April 26.

Marine inquiry—ss 'British Crown'

THE BOARD OF TRADE have directed that a public formal investigation should be held into the circumstances of the explosion and fire on board the tanker ss 'British Crown' ON 184684, on August 20, 1966, at Umm Said in the Persian Gulf, resulting in the deaths of 19 members of her crew and one member of the shore establishment.

The date and place of the public hearing will be announced in due course.

BoT Marine Offices in Glasgow

VARIOUS BOARD OF TRADE Marine Offices in Glasgow, until recently located at three different addresses, are to be brought together under one roof at 15 Muirhouse Street, Glasgow, S.1 (Tel. 041-423 6677).

The Marine Survey Office and the Inspectorate of Ships' Provisions moved in on April 17. The Office of the Examiners of Masters and Mates and the Office of the Examiners of Engineers will move during the week beginning May 29.

The Mercantile Marine Office will remain at 200 Broomielaw, Glasgow, C.2.

Board of Trade grant towards improvements at Carlisle airport

A GRANT OF £50,000 has been offered by the Board of Trade, using powers in the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, to the Carlisle and Cumberland councils to enable Carlisle Airport to be brought up to the standard needed by operators of regular scheduled services. The offer is subject to the condition that the authorities form a consortium to operate the airport jointly. In making the grant the Government is recognizing the importance of rapid communications to an isolated region anxious to attract and develop industries needed to ensure its prosperity.

New Books

Journal of World Trade Law. (Six issues a year. Annual subscription, £12 12s. (US $36); single copies £2 10s. (US $7); air mail rates on application. Vincent Press, 12A Maddox Street, London, W.1.). The field of legal problems relating to international trade is one which has been growing in importance throughout the post-war years. The continuous expansion of world trade and investment has brought with it the creation of many international and regional trade organizations. With them have also grown up the monetary and financial institutions to which they are closely allied. The latest step in this process, by which legal order is entering into international economic life, is the recent decision of the United Nations General Assembly to establish the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law. In this context the appearance of a new journal devoted to promoting discussion of the legal problems relating to international trade is particularly to be welcomed. Although it is expected that the contributors will be principally lawyers, endeavour will be made to relate the legal principles to the economic and financial realities of the situations in which they are to be applied. In the two issues which have now been published (January/February and March/April 1967) major articles, ranging in length from 12 to 40 pages, are devoted to such subjects as the legal aspects of Japan's foreign trade, the international oil industry, the common customs tariff of the EEC, the GATT, the licensing of know-how to the Soviet Union, and the development of legislation for hovercraft. Each issue also contains a section of shorter articles and notes. The editor is Mr. Dennis Thompson, and the distinguished editorial advisory board includes Professor Otto Kahn-Freund and Mr. Clive M. Schmitthoff.

South Africa 1967. A Report prepared by the Trade Mission from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which visited South Africa in November, 1966. (32 pages. Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 360, 75 Harborne Road, Birmingham 15, 10s. 6d. post free). The Mission's report describes the structure and growth of the South African economy. It indicates British products expected to find good sales opportunities in South Africa in 1967, and the most effective ways of exploiting these opportunities. The report also draws attention to opportunities created by the South African Government's policy of encouraging local industrial development and investment from overseas.

Pre-investment Data for the Aluminium Industry. Centre for Industrial Development, Department for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. (54 pages. 11s. 6d., by post 12s. 2d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). This pamphlet is number two in the series *Studies in economics of industry*, which is designed to develop basic programming data for selected industries of interest to developing countries. The aluminium industry has been included because in several developing countries there exist large bauxite deposits and a great potential of low-cost and abundant power supply. Also, aluminium has proved to be a good substitute for copper, zinc, steel, wood and plastics; a fact which makes this industry of particular interest to those countries that suffer from a lack or relative scarcity of these materials. The aim is to present and analyze data on capital requirements and inputs that are based on the experience of several countries, both developed and underdeveloped, and to point out the differences that may prove to be of use for those engaged in programming the development of this industry in developing countries. Aluminium production involves several stages; bauxite mining; production of alumina; manufacture of metallic aluminium; and fabrication of aluminium products. In this study, fabrication is confined mainly to rolling, drawing and extrusion. For each of the four stages capital and various input requirements as well as related programming data have been presented and analysed.

EVAF Conference 1966, London. European Association for Industrial Marketing Research. (117 pages. Available from D. Newill, Dunlop House, Chester Road, Birmingham 24, 20s.). EVAF was founded in 1965 to combine and co-ordinate training for, and a body of literature on, industrial marketing research. This volume contains the papers and discussions of the organization's first annual conference. Six main papers were given, of which three can be described as case studies and three as methodological papers. These are followed by brief reports on industrial marketing research in nine European countries. The volume has been reproduced photographically from typescript and the over-reduction of the type face does not make for comfortable reading.

Dr. D. N. Chorafas, a consultant in America, has written a trilogy concerned with research management, product planning and sales engineering. The volumes, published by Cassell, are **Managing Industrial Research for Profits, with Case Studies** (314 pages. 45s.), **An Introduction to Product Planning and Reliability Management** (300 pages. 45s.), and **Sales Engineering: the Marketing of Technological Products** (210 pages. 45s.). Each book can be read independently without recourse to the others, but collectively they present a conspectus of directed research leading to a carefully engineered product, which is then effectively marketed. Dr. Chorafas has written these books for a British audience and draws examples and case histories of the points he wishes to illustrate from a wide international background, in a highly personal style.

The Economics of Marketing, by C. J. Walker. (152 pages. Macdonald & Evans Ltd., 8 John Street, London, W.C.1., 25s.). This book approaches the subject of marketing from the point of view of the economist and is an attempt to give a clear exposition of the economics of marketing. The text is written for students preparing for examinations and for the general reader. The book deals with selling, distribution, marketing research, competition, prices, resale price maintenance and advertising.

Economic Development Committees Activity Report. No. 3, March 1967. (26 pages. Free from the National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, 21/41 Millbank, London, S.W.1.). The occasionally published *Activity Report* describes the current work of the economic development committees. The issue for March 1967 also contains lists of members for all the 21 economic development committees now in operation.

Operational Research and Marketing, by John Davis. (16 pages. Free from J. Walter Thompson Company Ltd., 40 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. *JWT booklet 21*). This booklet gives general consideration to the relationship between operational research and marketing. It explains how operational research works, what the difference is between operational research and market research, and the applications of some operational research techniques to marketing.

Directory of Public Wharves, Warehouses and Cold Stores in Membership of the Organisations Forming the Committee. British Port Warehouse Keepers' Committee. (25 pages. Free from the Committee, 17 Crosswall, London, E.C.3.) The British Port Warehouse Keepers' Committee represents the associations of public warehouse keepers in the ports of Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow and Leith. This booklet contains the names and addresses of over 200 public storage undertakings, with a total storage capacity amounting to over 3½ million tons, which are members of these associations.

Other publications

DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS 1967. 88th year of issue. A List of the Directors of the Principal Public and Private Companies in the United Kingdom, with the Names of the Concerns with which they are Associated. 1,160 pages. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. £4, post free.

ELECTRICAL TRADES DIRECTORY 1967. 85th edition. 986 pages. Benn Brothers Ltd. £6, by post £6 6s.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IN BRITAIN 1967-68. 424 pages. British Travel, 64 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. 8s., by post 10s.

INSTRUMENTS ELECTRONICS AUTOMATION YEAR BOOK AND BUYERS' GUIDE 1967. 3rd edition. Compiled in co-operation with *Instrument Review, Electronic Engineering, Control.* 729 pages. Morgan Brothers (Publishers) Ltd. £3, post free.

IRELAND. March 1967. *Economic Surveys by the OECD.* 34 pages. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HMSO and Government bookshops.

LAW AND PRACTICE OF MEETINGS, by Frank Shackleton. 5th edition. 338 pages. Sweet & Maxwell. 57s. 6d. ['This edition incorporates and indicates minor amendments as affected by the forthcoming Companies Act 1967 in its final form. The recommendations of the Company Law Committee (Jenkins) are shown in appropriate places under reference J . . . (followed by the relevant paragraph number). The rights of the public and press at meetings of local authorities have been given wider scope under the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960, and these provisions have been noted in appropriate places. Note has been made of over 60 new cases.']

MALTA YEAR BOOK 1967. Malta's Most Complete and Most Up-to-date Reference Book. Edited by B. Hilary. 15th year of issue. 10s. from the Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., 177 Regent Street, London, W.1.

PAINT OIL AND COLOUR YEAR BOOK 1967. 7th edition. 312 pages. Scott Greenwood & Son Ltd., 83-86 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Issued to subscribers to the *Paint Oil and Colour Journal;* not sold separately. Subscription to the *Journal*: one year £3, three years £7, including the *Year Book*.

PAKISTAN. The Development of its Laws and Constitution, by Alan Gledhill. 2nd edition. 393 pages. Stevens & Sons. 97s. 6d. ['The first edition of this book, with its emphasis on federal government, was published a little more than a year before the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956. After four years of "martial law" the centralized Constitution of 1962 became Pakistan's instrument of government. In the past 10 years Pakistan has been obliged to find solutions for a variety of constitutional and administrative problems.' This second edition covers all these developments and refers to most of the important statutes created since 1956.]

TAX AND THE FAMILY BUSINESS, by Milton Grundy. 3rd edition. 178 pages. Sweet & Maxwell Ltd. 97s. 6d. [This book first appeared under the title 'Tax Problems of the Family Company.']

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

MONDAY, APRIL 17

Asbestos (Cancer risks)

Mr. Ray Gunter, Minister of Labour, answered a question on the danger to dockers from the risks of cancer from handling asbestos. He said: Asbestos may be associated with two kinds of cancer. The first is lung cancer. This occurs more often among people who have asbestosis than it does among the general population. Asbestosis is a lung disease which is contracted through working daily over a period of months or years in fairly heavy concentrations of asbestos dust. I am informed that there is no recorded case of a docker contracting asbestosis from his work, and dockers are therefore no more likely to get lung cancer than anybody else.

'It appears that asbestos is also associated with another kind of cancer called mesothelioma. This affects the covering rather than the substance of the lung. It may also affect the lining of the abdominal cavity. It is a very rare disease. Even now with all the publicity that has been given to the subject in the medical and national press, reports of new cases are still only coming in at the rate of less than 50 a year.

'Of the new cases being reported each year, a substantial majority are thought to have had some occupational exposure to asbestos.

'Three main kinds of asbestos are imported into this country. About three-quarters of it is chrysotile or white asbestos; about one-fifth is amosite or brown asbestos, and about one-twentieth is crocidolite or blue asbestos. Current evidence points to blue asbestos as as being the variety most commonly associated with mesothelioma. It is impossible to be certain that the others are harmless, but the risks are certainly much less than with blue asbestos.

'The chance that any individual docker will get mesothelioma is remote. This is true even with the precautions that have been taken in the past. My Department is revising the Docks Regulations to require additional precautions. In the meantime we have recommended to the producers, importers and users that asbestos of any kind should only be imported into and transported within this country if it is in dust- and fibre-proof containers. Unlined hessian sacks allow too much dust to escape. Multi-wall paper sacks may split under load. Like certain other kinds of packaging such as some kinds of polythene bag they may tear easily and so are not wholly satisfactory. Better results have been obtained by using hessian lined with or bonded to polythene or paper and other promising lines are being investigated.

'We must assume that blue asbestos cannot be handled safely even in bags which are normally reasonably dust-proof. Satisfactory conditions can however be obtained if the blue asbestos is packed in dust-proof containers which are then stacked on pallets which can be handled mechanically. An even better method which in time may well be adopted for asbestos is to use container ships.

'Dockers are at present only very slightly at risk of getting mesothelioma from asbestos. No one can guarantee that any process is 100 per cent safe, but all our present knowledge suggests that if our recommendations are followed dockers should in future be at no greater risk than the rest of the population.'

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19

Copyright convention

Two questions concerned the British delegation to Stockholm in July, to discuss the Berne Convention. Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, answered that the delegation would be led by the head of the Industrial Property and Copyright Department of the Board of Trade, and would include other officials from the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Office, with three representatives of the private interests most affected: that is, authors, broadcasters and film makers. It would be instructed to do its best to ensure that the rights now enjoyed by authors of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and by performers under the British system were fully protected.

Maximum flight time

Asked why the proposals made by his department in the autumn of 1966, to the effect that maximum flight time for British Overseas Airways Corporation aircrew should be reduced from 12 hours to 11 hours, were not implemented; and how far these proposals were based on medical findings. Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that proposals involving a number of changes in the present system of limits and rest periods, which applied to air crew of other British airlines besides BOAC, were circulated to airlines and other interested bodies. Many of the criticisms received were that the proposals were too rigid. The Board of Trade was now considering a more flexible scheme. The original proposals were based on aeromedical advice, which was also being used in the scheme under consideration.

Crash recorders in civil aircraft

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu said that 216 British registered civil aircraft in current operation were equipped with approved recorders and a further 46 carried recorders of types which were being evaluated for approval.

Imports of eggs

Asked what consultations he had had with the British Egg Marketing Board before allowing the import of eggs from Poland, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Rumania and Hungary, surplus to the requirements of the home market. Mr. George Darling said that for many years, imports of eggs from all countries outside the Eastern Area had been on Open General Licence and eggs from the Eastern Area had been freely licensed.

Committee of inquiry into shipping

The President was asked to make a further statement about the Committee of Inquiry into Shipping. He said: 'I am glad to say that Lord Rochdale has accepted my invitation to be chairman of this committee. The committee will be known as the Committee of Inquiry into Shipping and its terms of reference will be as follows:

'To review, in the light of current commercial and technological developments, the organization and structure of the United Kingdom shipping industry, its methods of operation and any other factors which affect its efficiency and competitiveness; and to recommend what action should be taken by shipowners, seafarers and Government, to bring about changes which would improve the position of the industry in these respects.

'The committee is to be concerned primarily with the shipping activities of persons resident in the United Kingdom, though it may take into account, to the extent that it finds them relevant, similar activities of other persons in respect of any ship registered in the United Kingdom. The committee is to have regard to the international character of the industry, including the effects of the actions and regulations of foreign and other Commonwealth Governments and to the nature of the relations between governments on shipping matters. The committee should also take account of the first and subsequent reports of Lord Pearson's Court of Inquiry into certain matters concerning the shipping industry.'

The 'Torrey Canyon'

A member asked the President, in view of the recent wreck of the tanker 'Torrey Canyon' in relation to the sea lane course she took, what steps he planned to take to prevent a recurrence of the damage she inflicted to British beaches and to compensate the British people who suffered loss from this disaster.

The President said that HM Government had requested an early meeting of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) to consider what changes are required in international maritime law and practice, including questions relating to the routeing of ships. On the question of compensation he referred to the statements by the Prime Minister on April 4, and to the further information given by the Attorney General in answer to questions on April 10 (*Hansard*, Vol. 744, cols. 38-54; Vol. 744, cols. 740-1).

Detergent prices

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was asked whether he was aware that two big groups of manufacturers control 90 per cent of the £75 million washing powder market, and that one of these groups refuses to implement a Monopolies Commission recommendation that wholesale prices should be cut by 20 per cent and marketing expenses by 40 per cent; what action he proposes to take in connection with this matter; and whether he will make a statement. The President said, 'As I have said in reply to previous questions, I am still in negotiation with the principal manufacturers concerned. I shall make a further statement as soon as possible'.

Auctions: Protection of the public

Lord Walston, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, was asked whether, in view of recent disclosures, the Government were prepared to tighten up the law for the protection of the public against doubtful practices at auctions. He replied that it was already an offence to conspire to defraud the public by means of sham bidders at an auction. In cases where there was no reserve price or where the right to bid by or on behalf of the seller had not been expressly reserved, any sale made to a third party following a bid on behalf of the seller might be held to be invalid. The President of the Board of Trade had no reason to suppose that there was need for further legislation in relation to such matters.

(*Continued on next page*)

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives during the period May to July, 1967

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months.

BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	J. C. Church	Second Secretary (Commercial)	July	In present post since 1965
BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)	H. E. J. Hale	Consul	June/July	In present post since 1965
BURMA (Rangoon)	L. E. Bagshawe	First Secretary (Commercial)	*June	In present post since 1965
FINLAND (Helsinki)	A. B. Gundersen	Second Secretary (Commercial)	*July	In present post since 1965
FRANCE (Paris)	W. H. Lawson, MBE	Second Secretary (Commercial)	June	In present post since 1964
LAOS (Vientiane)	H. D. A. C. Miers	Second Secretary (Commercial)	*June	In present post since 1966
NIGERIA (Lagos)	J. A. Graham	Commercial Officer	*June	In present post since 1965
PERSIAN GULF (Qatar-Doha)	A. J. Ward	Consular and Commercial Officer	*June	In present post since 1965
SAUDI ARABIA (Jedda)	R. Bedford	Second Secretary (Commercial)	*July	In present post since 1966
SWITZERLAND (Berne)	F. B. Wheeler	Second Secretary (Commercial)	June/July	In present post since 1965
UNITED STATES (Atlanta)	T. C. Sharman	Consul-General	June	In present post since 1965

* Time available strictly limited.

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South-Eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 20, 1967). Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS, *continued*

FRIDAY, APRIL 21

New factory space

Asked how much new factory space has been provided in Scotland and in Fife respectively, in each of the past five years; how much is currently under construction; and how many new jobs are expected to accrue, the President said that factory space completed* for manufacturing industry was as follows:

	Thousand sq. ft. Scotland	Fife
1962 . .	5,239	313
1963 . .	3,880	91
1964 . .	3,946	392
1965 . .	4,319	418
1966 . .	6,313	708

Figures for industrial buildings under construction were not available. Jobs expected to arise within the next few years in authorized new industrial buildings* and in existing buildings taken over by manufacturing firms were 33,000 and 6,300 in Scotland and Fife respectively.

*Schemes of over 5,000 sq. ft.

Clothing stores merger

Asked if he would refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed merger between Montague Burton Limited and United Drapery Stores, in order to ascertain whether or not such a merger would be in the public interest, the President said that he was examining the proposed merger in the usual way and would decide whether or not to refer it to the Monopolies Commission when he had all the necessary information.

Landing and flying facilities

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu was asked what discussions there had been with the Yorkshire, Humberside and East Midlands Regional Boards with a view to providing up-to-date landing and other flying facilities for private, executive, and other civil aircraft for the sub-region based on Sheffield.

Mr. Mallalieu said that there had been no discussions with the Regional Economic Planning Councils on this matter. He understood the Yorkshire and Humberside Council awaited a report on aerodrome requirements in their region which had been commissioned by local authorities. The city of Sheffield had also commissioned reports on Sheffield's aerodrome requirements.

Civil airport grants

Asked what grants had been made by HM Government since the end of World War II for civil airport construction and maintenance, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu gave information which was published in *Hansard*.

MONDAY, APRIL 24

Textile imports

Asked whether in view of the fact that it was the Government's policy that the growth rate of economy should now be 3 per cent he would seek to renegotiate the global agreements on the restriction of textile imports into the United Kingdom, the President answered 'No Sir: the quotas were based on the average of trade for the three years 1962 to 1964, and their growth is limited to 1 per cent per annum'.

Replying to a further question, on textile dumping the President said that before he could consider allegations of dumping or subsidization the British industry affected must make an application under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957 supported by information indicating that the imports were being dumped or subsidized and were causing or threatening material injury.

'The reason for this,' he said, 'is that action cannot be taken on ground of dumping, or subsidization alone, and only the industry can provide evidence of actual or threatened material injury. The Board of Trade have recently accepted two applications for investigation, one in respect of nylon carpet staple fibre, the other on rayon yarn.'

A member asked the President what instructions he had given to commercial attachés at embassies and to consular officials in countries which were exporting cheap textiles to the United Kingdom to establish whether the the prices of such exports are subsidized either directly or indirectly. Mr. Douglas Jay said that HM representatives abroad had a general responsibility for reporting on matters likely to affect the interests of United Kingdom industry, and on a number of occasions had specifically inquired into the possibility that cheap textiles exported to the United Kingdom might have been subsidized directly or indirectly.

Bristol Siddeley inquiry

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, announced the terms of reference and composition of the committee appointed to examine the circumstances of the Bristol Siddeley Engines Ltd. pricing case. (Details in *Hansard*, cols. 1160-65).

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 9 & 10	**Vehicle, machine tools, miscellaneous stores**	**Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton-on-Trent.**	**Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. (Tel. Burton-on-Trent 5061.)**

Austin 'Champs'; Land Rovers; Morris petrol engines; trucks and tractors; recovery vehicles; trailers; 14-ton gantry; vehicle spares; hydraulic servicing trolleys; electric motors; elevating traverse motors; machine tools, including pedestal drilling machines; universal, cylindrical and surface grinding machines; 3½- to 6-in. SS and SC lathes; hacksawing machines; presses; horizontal and vertical milling machines; woodworking machines; vehicle tyres; suction hose (8-ft. lengths); shaped canvas covers; and a large assortment of miscellaneous stores.

May 18	**Aircraft spares, electronic equipment**	**No. 14 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Carlisle**	**Harrison & Hetherington (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. 26292.)**

Plant and stores including various aircraft and MT spares; vehicle doors; carburetters; fuel pumps; oil filters; cam boxes; governor assemblies; Bridges portable power shears; test sets; batteries; transformers; power units; control units; amplifiers; junction boxes; plugs and sockets; starter motors; wavemeters; generators; rectifiers; fan assemblies; receivers; battery chargers; dynamos; air blowers; oscillators; condensers; electronic valves; binoculars; telescopes; aircraft clocks; stop and pocket watches; compasses; barometers; thermometers; slide rules; micrometers; vernier calipers; oscilloscopes; air mileage units; engine stands; pallets; various paints; tools; chairs and tables; rack assemblies; telephone equipment; oxygen equipment; nuts, bolts and washers; welding electrodes; crimping tools; solder; cable; vices; waxed cardboard cylinders; insulating tape, etc.

May 23 & 24	**Machine tools, electronic equipment, miscellaneous stores.**	**Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, London, S.E.18.**	**Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861.)**

Electronic stores including amplifiers; alternators; test sets; transformers; recorders; valves; condensers, etc.; ball and roller bearings; machine tools including centre and capstan lathes; pillar and bench drills; circular and band saws; planing, punching and shearing machines; grinders; teleprinters and equipment; galvanized wire; wire rope; wireless equipment; trailer fire pumps; miscellaneous furniture including tables; sideboards; wardrobes; dressing chests; bedside lockers, etc.; china and glassware; kitchenware; MT spares; tyres; various tools; telephone equipment; clothing and textiles including BD blouses; greatcoats; raincoats; boots and shoes; jackets; shorts and trousers; jerseys, jerkins and drawers; blankets; mattresses; old webbing, canvas and hessian; mixed rags; berets, etc.; gravity rollers and stands; electric repair shop trailers; trailer mounted generator sets; Lancia outboard motors; 550 binoculars; steel and aluminium lockers; air-conditioning units; and a large assortment of other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1967	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
May 2	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Wembley 3212/4.)

Catalogues: price 6d. Direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

Two top business women

MISS ANNE G. SHAW was elected the first woman chairman of the Management Consultants Association at its 10th annual meeting in London on April 19.

Aged 63, Miss Shaw runs her own management consultancy firm at Alderley Edge, Cheshire, which was founded 22 years ago. She is widely recognized as an authority on motion study and has published books on the subject.

She worked in management consultancy in America in the 1920s and during the war was seconded to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Later she was appointed to the Production Efficiency Board. Miss Shaw was awarded the CBE in 1954.

OFF on an export tour of Cyprus and Africa is company chairman Mrs. Elsie Lawson, of Helix (Universal) Co. Ltd., Stourbridge, Worcs. Her firm manufactures mathematical instruments and laboratory and educational equipment.

Mrs. Lawson was the first woman member of committees set up by the British National Export Council and she was awarded the OBE in recognition of her services to exports.

During the tour she expects to complete her first half-million miles of export travel. So far she has visited over 70 countries and has doubled her firm's exports to their present level of 40 per cent.

West German mission to look at British laundries

A MISSION of West German launderers and cleaners to Britain has been sponsored by the Society of Laundry Engineers and Allied Trades and the British National Export Council. The mission arrives on April 23. It will spend a week visiting commercial laundries, hospital installations and the equipment manufacturers' works in London, Leatherhead, Horsham, Windsor, Coventry, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Kendal and Glasgow.

Members of the mission, which will be about 15-strong, are mostly business proprietors. They are drawn from various parts of West Germany, including two from West Berlin, and will be accompanied by Dr. Sheppa of the Deutsche Waescherei Verband – the German launderers' association.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212				
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	154	118	170	185	150	+579	+354	+72	+47
1965	128	132	155	148	126	108	159	130	166	190	156	+340	+217	+19	+43
1966	130	133	162	156	128	109	161	131	162	184	167	+199	+112	+ 3	+ 6
1965															
2nd quarter	127	131	153	146	124	107	158	124	170	187	156	+ 93	+ 82	— 5	+ 3
3rd quarter	128	132	155	150	126	108	157	131	158	190	153	+108	+ 61	+21	+17
4th quarter	129	133	158	151	126	109	161	131	168	189	158	+ 80	+ 35	+13	+14
1966															
1st quarter	131	134	166	155	130	110	160	135	165	181	159	+ 73	+ 53	N/C	+19
2nd quarter	129	133	161	157	129	110	160	127	166	184	166	+ 53	— 11	—15	+26
3rd quarter	130	134	159	156	126	109	163	132	163	183	174	+ 91	+ 84	+20	—15
4th quarter	130	131	161	157	126	109	160	130	154	188	168	— 18	— 13	— 1	—24
1966															
September		132				108									
October		131				108									
November		130				109									
December		131				109									
1967															
January		132*				109									
February		131*				109									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR					BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices												
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,834	3,250	£ million
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—393
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—109
1966	153	104*	136·9	+3·9	114·5	133·0	168·4	325	255		158	155	— 61
1965													
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	274	24,800	152	141	— 71
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 37
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	+ 7
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 42
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282	24,930	155	146	—104
3rd quarter	159	109	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253		161	157	— 50
4th quarter	153	104*	138·6	+3·8	113·0	133·5	169·8	417	206		147	164	+135
1967													
1st quarter			139·3	+3·6	112·0*	133·5*	171·4	458	188		164*	166*	
1966													
September	159	109	137·6	+3·6	112·8	133·8	169·8	344	235		154	159	
October	158	105*	137·9	+3·8	113·3	133·5	169·8	377	217		150	163	
November	155	107*	138·8	+4·0	113·3	133·5	169·8	424	201		137	169	
December	153	104*	139·0	+3·7	112·4	133·5	169·8	449	200		157	158	
1967													
January	153*	106*	139·2	+3·6	112·5	133·6	170·9	454	191		172	174	
February	151*	106*	139·4	+3·7	112·4*	133·6*	171·3	454	188		163	167	
March			139·4	+3·5	111·2*	133·4*	171·9	467	184		157*	157*	
April								495*	174*				

*Provisional. †Not seasonally adjusted.

Index of industrial production for February

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for February 1967, prepared by the Central Statistical Office is 131 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure was unchanged at 133.

For the three months December 1966 to February 1967 it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.4 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, September to November 1966, and for manufacturing industries alone the increase was 0.5 per cent.

The average index number for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	125	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
1965	131·9	92	133·8	121	114	133	158	142	160	133	144	74	129	123
1966	133·1	86	135·3	124	117	137	165	149	167	136	152	74	129	115
Unadjusted:														
1965 3rd quarter	123	81	125	119	113	130	153	137	155	122	134	72	111	109
4th quarter	137	95	139	126	119	138	158	146	160	139	154	75	134	125
1966 1st quarter	138	90	140	121	116	129	167	146	170	142	156	73	141	128
2nd quarter	134	90	138	128	117	145	164	152	166	137	149	73	139	119
3rd quarter	125	76	128	121	115	133	160	144	163	126	142	74	116	106
4th quarter	135	91	136	126	119	138	167	153	169	137	162	76	120	106
1966 December	131	90	130	119	112	131	162	157	163	138	166	76	120	92
1967 January (prov.)	131	75	130	114	113	115	168	149	171	130	146	76	121	112
February (prov.)	137	93	137	121	114	132	176	153	179	136	158	75	117	115
Seasonally adjusted:														
1965 3rd quarter	132	92	134	122	116	132	159	139	162	131	145	73	124	120
4th quarter	133	89	135	122	115	134	158	145	161	136	148	74	134	122
1966 1st quarter	134	89	137	126	118	141	162	145	165	138	152	72	134	123
2nd quarter	133	88	135	123	115	137	161	151	163	135	149	73	132	116
3rd quarter	134	85	136	123	117	134	168	147	171	136	153	76	130	117
4th quarter	130	85	132	123	116	137	167	152	169	133	156	75	119	104
1966 September	132	84	134	123	118	133	168	153	171	133	147	75	129	118
October	131	84	132	124	117	136	165	156	166	134	154	75	121	111
November	130	84	130	123	116	135	166	146	169	131	154	75	115	103
December	131	85	132	122	116	135	170	154	172	134	157	75	120	98
1967 January (prov.)	132	87	133	126	118	139	169	152	172	133	152	75	122	110
February (prov.)	131	87	133	125	115	142	168	151	171	133	154	74	116	110
Sept.-Nov. (av.)	131	84	132	123	117	135	166	152	169	133	152	75	121	111
Dec.-Feb. (av.) (prov.)	131	86	133	124	116	139	169	152	172	133	154	75	119	106

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
1966	125	125	127	120	117	100	127	151	157	142	121	144	152	138	151
Unadjusted:															
1965 3rd quarter	122	122	120	115	111	94	126	146	155	131	126	130	137	138	117
4th quarter	134	133	134	126	124	109	133	152	155	146	129	148	155	139	165
1966 1st quarter	135	134	138	127	123	111	137	152	155	146	119	153	155	133	177
2nd quarter	131	132	131	121	120	101	126	153	161	142	121	151	154	139	137
3rd quarter	114	115	113	113	109	90	124	149	155	139	123	133	146	141	120
4th quarter	121	120	125	119	117	96	123	151	156	143	123	140	153	141	171
1966 December	110	108	121	104	105	89	103	140	144	134	109	129	147		184
1967 January (prov.)	121	122	119	110	109	92	114	147	154	137	107	148			191
February (prov.)	127	127	127	124	120	97	138	149	155	140	115	149			185
Seasonally adjusted:															
1965 3rd quarter	134	134	131	122	119	103	129	150	158	137	125	142	144	138	144
4th quarter	131	131	131	122	117	105	133	149	154	141	123	144	151	139	151
1966 1st quarter	129	128	134	122	119	105	132	152	157	146	126	147	154	134	149
2nd quarter	128	128	129	124	122	101	129	150	156	142	121	149	151	138	151
3rd quarter	124	125	122	120	118	99	127	154	158	146	122	146	154	141	148
4th quarter	119	118	122	114	111	93	123	148	156	137	117	136	149	141	157
1966 September	125	126	117	114	112	96	122	158	161	152	123	141	150		146
October	124	124	125	115	113	95	122	147	155	135	121	137	148		152
November	115	115	118	114	110	94	124	149	157	136	114	133	147		164
December	117	115	124	112	109	91	123	149	155	140	116	137	153		156
1967 January (prov.)	119	119	118	113	109	89	125	151	158	139	119	141			155
February (prov.)	120	120	121	117	114	91	125	149	155	139	121	144			153
Sept.-Nov. (av.)	121	122	120	114	112	95	123	151	158	141	119	137			154
Dec.-Feb. (av.) (prov.)	119	118	121	114	111	90	124	150	156	139	119	141			155

Industrial building in the first quarter of 1967

THE AREA OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING[1] approved in the first quarter of this year recovered strongly after having been lower in the fourth quarter of 1966. Looking at the figures for the last two quarters together, which helps to iron out some of the erratic fluctuations in figures for individual quarters, the area approved was a little lower than the rate in the first three-quarters of last year.

Shown for the first time in the table of this article are figures for the area of floor space approved in the development areas (which now comprise the whole of the Northern Region, most of Scotland, a large part of Wales, Merseyside, the Furness Peninsula and a small part of the South Western Region). The first quarter this year saw a marked recovery in the rate of industrial development certificates approved in development areas after the lower figures in the fourth quarter of last year; this improvement was largely attributable to the Northern Region and Scotland. Outside the development areas the rate of approvals in the first quarter was much the same overall as in the fourth quarter of last year.

Taking the figures for the last two quarters together, the development areas have accounted for about one-third of the total square footage of floor space approved in Great Britain (this compares with the development areas' proportion of one-fifth of the country's total population). Approvals in the development areas over the last six months were higher than a year earlier but approvals in the rest of Great Britain dropped back a little. The share of the development areas has increased rapidly in recent years and is now at a record level.

Industrial Building projects – new buildings, extensions to existing premises and existing buildings turned to industrial use – for which industrial development certificates were issued during the first quarter of 1967 together with comparative figures for other periods are as follows:

(Million square feet)

	Northern (2)	Yorkshire and Humber-side	East Midland	East Anglia	South East	South Western (2)	Wales (2)	West Midland	North Western (2)	Scotland (2)	Great Britain Total	Development Areas Million square feet	Development Areas % of GB	Remainder of Great Britain Million square feet
1961	6·5	4·1	3·5	1·7	18·1	2·8	2·5	5·0	7·4	4·9	56·5	15·0	..	41·5
1962	3·0	2·4	2·2	1·8	11·8	2·4	2·1	3·7	4·4	3·7	37·3	9·1	..	28·2
1963	4·2	3·7	2·5	1·5	9·4	2·4	1·6	3·5	5·3	5·0	39·0	12·2	..	26·8
1964	8·2	5·9	3·8	2·6	11·8	4·4	3·2	5·0	8·2	5·9	59·0	20·2	..	38·8
1965	6·2	6·2	3·4	1·9	11·4	3·1	4·5	5·0	9·2	11·0	62·0	24·6	..	37·4
	8·4 (8·4)	7·6 (6·9)	4·7 (4·3)	4·0 (3·7)	13·2 (10·7)	4·0 (3·5)	9·2 (9·2)	6·4 (5·8)	10·2 (8·7)	8·2 (8·2)	76·1 (69·5)	29·3 (28·8)	..	46·8 (40·7)
1965 1st quarter	2·1	1·6	0·9	0·4	3·5	0·8	0·9	1·6	2·4	2·7	17·0	6·5	..	10·5
2nd quarter	1·7	1·5	0·6	0·5	3·1	0·7	0·6	1·2	3·0	2·5	15·3	5·4	..	9·9
3rd quarter	1·4	1·3	0·7	0·6	2·8	1·1	2·4	1·0	2·2	2·7	16·3	7·8	..	8·5
4th quarter	1·0	1·7	1·2	0·4	2·0	0·5	0·6	1·2	1·6	3·0	13·5	4·9	..	8·6
1966 1st quarter	1·7	1·6	1·3	1·7	2·6	1·0	1·1	1·9	3·0	1·7	17·7	6·1	..	11·6
2nd quarter	2·1	1·3	1·3	0·8	2·5	0·8	2·8	1·5	2·2	2·0	17·2	7·8	..	9·4
3rd quarter (3)	3·2 (3·2)	2·4 (2·3)	1·0 (0·9)	0·7 (0·6)	3·1 (2·8)	1·3 (1·3)	3·9 (3·9)	1·4 (1·2)	2·1 (1·5)	2·6 (2·6)	21·6 (20·2)	9·9 (9·9)	..	11·7 (10·3)
4th quarter (3)	1·3 (1·3)	2·4 (1·7)	1·2 (0·9)	1·0 (0·6)	5·0 (2·9)	0·9 (0·4)	1·4 (1·4)	1·6 (1·3)	2·8 (1·9)	2·0 (2·0)	19·7 (14·5)	5·5 (5·1)	28	14·2 (9·4)
1967 1st quarter (3) (4)	2·6 (2·6)	3·4 (1·7)	1·7 (1·1)	0·8 (0·4)	5·4 (2·8)	1·9 (0·9)	1·6 (1·6)	2·2 (1·2)	3·5 (2·2)	4·1 (4·1)	27·2 (18·6)	9·8 (8·9)	36	17·4 (9·7)

(1) The figures relate to schemes, mainly over 5,000 square feet, for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated.
(2) These regions take in the places designated as development areas under the Industrial Development Act 1966; the aggregate figures for the development areas are shown separately.
(3) The area of industrial building has, since mid-August 1966, been extended to include all ancillary space for storage, canteens, etc. The figures in brackets are estimates of the area which would have been approved on the old basis. In Scotland, Wales and the Northern Regions the area approved was already for the broader coverage now used in the other regions; for this reason the percentage share of development areas is not shown prior to the fourth quarter of 1966.
(4) Provisional. Figures for previous periods have been revised as necessary.

Index of retail prices in March

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR announce that at March 21, 1967, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 118.6, the same figure as at February 21.

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DEA 'Progress Report'

THE APRIL 1967 issue of DEA *Progress Report* was published on April 20. The articles in the current issue are as follows: Economic section: The role of sterling, Future work on planning. Industrial and regional section: Management techniques, A regional employment premium to be discussed, The West Midlands.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

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Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in February

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY reports that the first estimates for February suggest a slight recovery from the low level of production in January in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries (as shown in the first column of Table 1). After allowing for seasonal factors, there was a 2 per cent increase in the three months to February compared with the preceding three months.

In the wider group of engineering industries covered by Tables 2 and 3 (including some vehicles in addition to mechanical and electrical engineering) first estimates for February indicate that the improvement in home deliveries in the previous two months has not been maintained; export deliveries recovered but not to the level reached at the end of last year. For the three months period December to February home deliveries show a 3 per cent increase and export deliveries a 3 per cent decrease on the three preceding months. For the same periods new home orders fell 1 per cent and new export orders fell 5 per cent, producing a further drop in order books at the end of February and continuing the declining trend throughout 1966.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1. Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	139	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	163	105
1965	144	142	148	165	165	167	111
1966	152	149	157	154	155	152	116
1964 1st quarter	134	130	142	144	144	145	112
2nd quarter	136	131	145	151	152	150	111
3rd quarter	138	134	143	157	157	158	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	163	105
1965 1st quarter	144	142	146	168	168	168	106
2nd quarter	141	140	143	168	167	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	147	166	166	166	107
4th quarter	148	143	155	165	165	167	115
1966 1st quarter	152	147	159	165	164	170	120
2nd quarter	149	145	156	163	162	164	113
3rd quarter	153	151	156	160	160	160	110
4th quarter	155	153	158	154	155	152	125
1966 March	154	148	166	165	164	170	
April	151	148	157	164	162	168	
May	149	146	155	163	161	167	
June	146	141	155	163	162	164	
July	156	154	159	162	162	161	
August	155	154	159	161	161	160	
September	147	145	150	160	160	160	
October	154	153	156	160	159	160	
November	154	152	156	157	157	157	
December	157	155	161	154	155	152	
1967 January	152*	..	..	154*	155*	153*	
February	154*	..	..	153*	154*	152*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months shown	155	153	158				
Previous 3 months shown	151	151	156				
Percentage change (5)	+2	+2	+1	—2	—2	—3	

* Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(5) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY, *continued*

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effect of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case, the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against January are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for December, January and February.

Table 2. Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) =100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	143	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	166	151	136
1965	165	145	143	164	145	143	170	146	142
1966	153	143	150	153	142	148	153	145	156
1964 1st quarter	140	142	134	138	144	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	134	147	155	134	150	147	133
3rd quarter	154	152	135	153	151	135	159	155	134
4th quarter	162	161	139	161	160	139	166	163	139
1965 1st quarter	167	152	140	165	151	141	173	153	136
2nd quarter	166	138	142	164	139	143	172	138	142
3rd quarter	165	140	143	163	141	141	170	137	147
4th quarter	165	152	146	164	151	147	170	155	145
1966 1st quarter	164	147	149	162	145	148	171	152	150
2nd quarter	161	137	147	160	140	147	165	130	148
3rd quarter	159	146	152	158	145	149	161	149	158
4th quarter	153	142	153	153	138	149	153	151	167
1966 March	164	139	150	162	138	148	171	144	151
April	162	137	152	160	138	153	169	139	150
May	162	137	148	159	140	147	169	130	149
June	161	145	142	160	149	141	165	138	145
July	160	145	161	159	149	160	162	136	163
August	160	146	150	159	145	146	161	149	163
September	159	144	144	158	141	142	161	149	149
October	158	143	151	157	139	148	159	153	162
November	155	142	154	156	138	148	156	151	173
December	153	141	155	153	138	150	153	148	167
1967 January*	153	140	151	153	137	152	152	145	149
February*	151	..	149	152	..	148	151	..	156
Average:									
Latest 3 months		140	152		137	150		145	157
Previous 3 months		143	150		139	146		153	162
Percentage change (4)	—2	—3	+1	—2	—1	+3	—3	—5	—3

* Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.
(4) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

(*Table 3 on next page*)

Table 3. Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1966	152	143	150	152	142	148	154	145	156
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
2nd quarter	161	139	147	161	142	146	163	129	148
3rd quarter	159	134	141	158	132	139	161	142	145
4th quarter	152	141	159	152	136	154	154	156	173
1966 January	163	145	145	161	145	145	172	145	146
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	162	166	162	166	166	170	149	167
April	163	127	140	161	126	139	168	128	145
May	163	145	146	161	148	146	166	134	146
June	161	144	154	161	150	154	163	124	153
July	160	141	148	160	138	147	162	153	149
August	160	125	126	160	122	122	162	133	136
September	159	138	149	158	136	149	161	142	149
October	158	149	156	157	143	152	160	163	166
November	156	141	160	155	134	154	158	161	175
December	152	135	162	152	132	157	154	145	178
1967 January*	151	138	144	151	138	143	153	138	146
February*	151	151	155	151	152	152	151	148	165

* Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

REPORTS ON SCIENCE ABROAD

The United Kingdom Scientific Counsellors abroad have prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports, which are available for distribution in the United Kingdom only, are available free from the Department of Education and Science, International Scientific Relations Division, Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Telephone Holborn 3422).

Transportation Bulletin No. 4, by H. K. Bourne. February 1967. 15 pages.

Sundry Japanese Scientific and Technical Journals in European Languages. A Fourth List (Electrical Engineering), by C. R. S. Manders (Scientific Counsellor, Tokyo and Manila). 8 pages. *Japan 69.* Roughly one-fifth of the journals covering electrical engineering in Japan contain contributions in European languages, particularly English. A further group carry English abstracts or summaries. The report lists a total of 48 journals, all of which are now held by the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.

A Visit to the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California, by D. L. Griffiths. 4 pages. *UKSM report no. 67/17.* During a visit to the Shell Development Company the opportunity was taken to discuss a number of topics in the chemical engineering and polymer fields. Subjects included drag reduction polymers, endothermic fuels for high-speed flight, gelled hydrocarbon fuels, thermoplastic rubbers, epoxy resin developments, electrodeposition, and radiation curing of organic coatings.

Advancing Technology in the Recovery of Oil and Gas, by H. K. Bourne. 7 pages. *UKSM report no. 67/18.* One session of a symposium, held by the United States Department of the Interior, to discuss the factors relating to the availability of oil and gas in the United States of America up to 1980, concerned the effect of advancing technology. This report summarizes the part which has been played by geological and geophysical techniques up to the present time, in finding oil and gas reserves. Technologies for improving the recovery of oil are also discussed.

CATALOGUES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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Car and commercial vehicle production in March

THE Ministry of Technology have announced that in the five weeks ending April 1, the average rate of production of cars was 30,789 a week, 18 per cent fewer than in the corresponding period last year. Production of commercial vehicles averaged 7,246 a week, 27 per cent fewer than in March 1966.

Allowing for seasonal factors and the number of working days, car production in March was 9 per cent higher than in February, due entirely to higher production for the home market. This increase raised the level of total car production in the first three months of 1967 to about 14 per cent above that of the preceding three months. In the latter period, however, production was much more seriously affected by industrial disputes, and direct comparison between the two periods presents an unduly favourable picture of the position in the first three months of 1967. Nevertheless, allowing for losses from industrial disputes and the fact that production in the first quarter of 1967 may have contained some making up for production lost in the last months of 1966, total production in the latest three months was probably higher than in the preceding three months for the first time since last June. The underlying level of production was still, however, around one-fifth lower than in the first quarter of 1966.

On the same seasonally adjusted basis total production of commercial vehicles was 6 per cent higher than in February, also due entirely to increased production for the home market. The higher rate of production in March raised the total for the latest three months to just above the level in the preceding three months, again for the first time since June of last year, with home market production higher by 9 per cent but production for export lower by 8 per cent.

Car and commercial vehicle production figures

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Accounts because of differences in timing and coverage.

Table 1. Recorded production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)				Commercial Road Vehicles			
		For Home Market	For Export	Total	Weekly average	For Home Market	For Export	Total	Weekly average
1963	52	958,766	649,173	1,607,939	30,922	238,876	164,905	403,781	7,765
1964	53	1,161,886	705,754	1,867,640	35,238	285,332	179,404	464,736	8,769
1965	52	1,069,374	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	280,976	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1965 1st quarter	13	283,514	176,268	459,782	35,368	76,241	44,922	121,163	9,320
2nd quarter	13	313,031	175,645	488,676	37,590	79,532	47,057	126,589	9,738
3rd quarter	13	201,327	140,244	341,571	26,275	57,701	36,036	93,737	7,211
4th quarter	13	271,502	160,514	432,016	33,232	67,502	46,225	113,727	8,748
1966 1st quarter	13	294,287	168,174	462,461	35,574	75,662	44,718	120,380	9,260
2nd quarter	13	309,350	174,797	484,147	37,242	76,266	47,362	123,628	9,510
3rd quarter	13	206,248	127,895	334,143	25,703	56,128	40,758	96,886	7,453
4th quarter	13	168,799	154,129	322,928	24,841	52,558	45,223	97,781	7,522
1967 1st quarter	13	228,687	158,877	387,564	29,813	54,850	40,382	95,232	7,326
1966 January	4	79,452	49,348	128,800	32,200	19,984	13,323	33,307	8,327
February	4	91,484	53,838	145,322	36,331	23,096	14,199	37,295	9,324
March	5	123,351	64,988	188,339	37,668	32,582	17,196	49,778	9,956
1967 January	4	64,567	47,931	112,498	28,125	16,433	12,532	28,965	7,241
February	4	68,406	52,714	121,120	30,280	16,867	13,172	30,039	7,510
March	5	95,714	58,232	153,946	30,789	21,550	14,678	36,228	7,246

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages

Thousan d

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For Home Market	For Export	Total	For Home Market	For Export	Total
1963	79·9	54·1	134·0	19·9	13·7	33·6
1964	96·8	58·8	155·6	23·8	15·0	38·7
1965	89·1	54·4	143·5	23·4	14·5	37·9
1966	81·6	52·1	133·6	21·7	14·9	36·6
1965 1st quarter	90·5	53·1	143·6	24·6	14·4	39·0
2nd quarter	92·6	55·8	148·4	25·3	15·0	40·3
3rd quarter	81·0	56·1	137·1	22·4	13·8	36·1
4th quarter	92·4	52·5	144·9	21·4	14·9	36·3
1966 1st quarter	92·8	50·6	143·4	24·1	14·4	38·5
2nd quarter	91·7	55·7	147·3	24·2	14·9	39·1
3rd quarter	84·6	52·0	136·6	21·9	15·7	37·6
4th quarter	57·1	50·1	107·2	16·6	14·4	31·0
1967 1st quarter	73·7	49·0	122·8	18·0	13·3	31·3
1966 July	88·3	54·3	142·6	22·2	16·1	38·3
August	89·8	53·2	143·0	22·5	15·8	38·3
September	75·7	48·5	124·2	21·0	15·2	36·3
October	64·4	49·3	113·7	17·8	14·3	32·1
November	44·8	48·8	93·6	15·5	14·4	29·9
December	62·3	52·1	114·4	16·6	14·5	31·1
1967 January	69·5	47·9	117·4	16·9	13·4	30·2
February	69·4	50·9	120·3	17·5	13·4	30·9
March	82·3	48·3	130·6	19·7	13·2	32·9
Average of:						
October to December 1966	57·1	50·1	107·2	16·6	14·4	31·0
January to March 1967	73·7	49·0	122·8	18·0	13·3	31·3
Percentage change	+29	—2	+14	+9	—8	+1

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	March 13, 1967	
716,719	Kapella Limited	Spindle mountings.
830,292	Rank Precision Industries Limited	Amplifiers for use in measuring or control systems.
861,323	Rank Precision Industries Limited	Electronic gauging systems.
868,049	Etablissements Linares Freres of Rue Barthe, Isodev (Societe de Developpement des Procedes Isogrand.	Wood chips.
872,330	Knaust, Herbert, and Another	Endless plate conveyors.
880,170	Knaust, Herbert, and Another	Endless conveyors.
896,343	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Nuclear reactor fuel element.
900,596	Rank Precision Industries Limited	Electronic switching devices.
901,182	Rank Precision Industries Limited	Automatic gauge control systems.
921,475	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Improved solvent extraction process for the separation of uranium and thorium from protactinium and fission products.
924,754	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Process and product of metallurgically joining zirconium to ferrous metal.
926,858	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Stripping of uranium from organic extractants.
927,393	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Nuclear reactor moderator structure.
932,675	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Production of phosphorus containing extractants for uranium values.
934,025	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Separation of uranium metal from oxides and slag in the reduction of uranium tetrafluoride.
938,529	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Resilient moderator structure for nuclear reactors.
943,700	Knaust, Herbert, and Another	Plate conveyors.

(Continued at foot of next page)

British films quota returns – 1966

RETURNS OF FILMS exhibited in 1966, which all exhibitors are required to make under the Films Act, 1960, have now been examined by the Board of Trade.

The Act provides that cinemas must show prescribed proportions of British films. For the year ended December 31, 1966, the standard quotas were 30 per cent for films shown as first features and 25 per cent for films (second features and short films) in the 'supporting programme'. Of the 1,684 cinemas (excluding 101 cinemas exempt from quota) whose returns were analysed, 166 cinemas which satisfied the conditions of the Act regarding quota relief had reduced quotas prescribed ranging from 12.5 per cent to 28.0 per cent instead of the standard first feature quota of 30.0 per cent; and 151 of these, playing double feature programmes, had reduced quotas ranging from 12.0 per cent to 23.0 per cent for supporting programme films. After allowing for these quota reliefs, the average prescribed quotas for the 1,684 cinemas were 29.2 per cent for first feature and 24.4 per cent for supporting programme.

The main points of the analysis are:

(1) The average proportion of British films exhibited at all cinemas for first feature and for the supporting programme was again well above the prescribed level. The proportion for first features – 39.2 per cent showed a slight increase on the previous year's level of 39.1 per cent. The figures for supporting programme, however, were lower – 33.3 per cent against 40.3 per cent.

(2) Of the 1,684 cinemas covered, 94 per cent achieved or exceeded their first feature quotas (the same as for the previous year) and 93 per cent their supporting programme quotas (against 94 per cent the previous year). A large proportion of those which failed to achieve their quotas did so by only a small margin.

(3) The average first feature film quotas achieved by the major circuits were 39 per cent for Rank cinemas and 43 per cent for ABC cinemas. Both circuits achieved 34 per cent for supporting programme.

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH FILM FUND AGENCY has published the following information for the four weeks ended March 25, 1967:

Distributors' earnings submitted:

High cost films		£758,824
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multipling by 2½)	£18,673	
Not eligible for 2½ times rent	£1,539	
		£779,036
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		£47,383
		£826,419

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to April 3, 1967, together with an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for four weeks ended March 25, 1967 £354,000

The fifth interim allocation for the tenth distribution period will be at the rate of 56 per cent.

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, April 21, 1967.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Take it from the Top	Br/E 32215	23	April 17	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada.
A Man's World	Br/E 32223	14	April 21	Carlyle Pictures Ltd.	Carlyle Pictures Ltd.
Look at Life Series 33: *Just an Accident*	Br/E 32224	9	April 21	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Movietone News 1975	Br/E 31894	8	April 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1975A	Br/E 31895	7	April 21	" "	" "
Pathe News 67-31	Br/E 31960	8	April 21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 67-32	Br/E 31961	8	April 21	" "	" "
FOREIGN					
The Bible . . . In the Beginning	F 32216	175	April 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Dino De Laurentiis Cinematographica S.p.A., Rome.
The Last Mohican	F 32217	13	April 17	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp.
Way . . . Way Out	F 32218	105	April 20	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Goldwater Productions, Jerry Lewis Productions and Twentieth Century-Fox Productions Inc.
Aqua Mania	F 32219	9	April 20	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions.
The Naked Brigade	F 32220	77	April 21	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Door-to-Door Maniac	F 32221	72	April 21	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Lippert Inc.
First to Fight	F 32222	71	April 21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER:
In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, April 14, 1967, the maker's name of the film 'No Orchids for Lulu' should read Otto Durer, Film Produktion, Vienna.

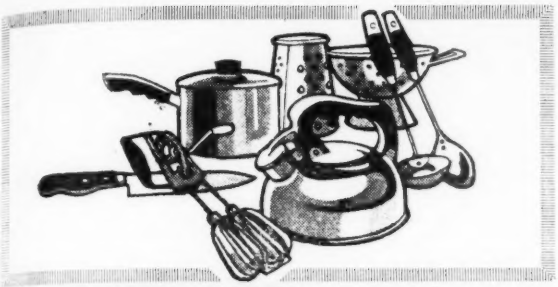
PATENTS, *continued*

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
948,096	Entreprises Campenon-Bernard	Methods for forming members embodying prestressed concrete and members made by such methods.
948,115	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Improved circulating fuel nuclear reactor.
986,910	Muanyagipari kutato Intezet	Apparatus and process for the continuous polymerization of olefins.
996,149	Knaust, Herbert, and Another	A cooling apparatus for cooling granular material.
1,001,509	Solvay & Cie.	Improved process of polymerizing olefines.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of enforcement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.



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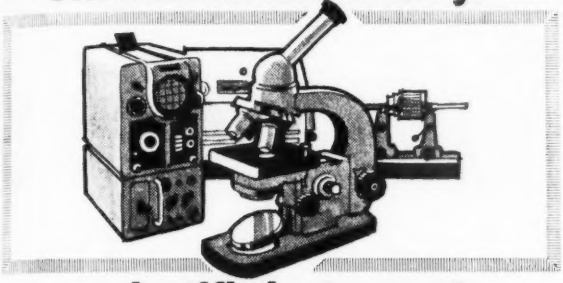

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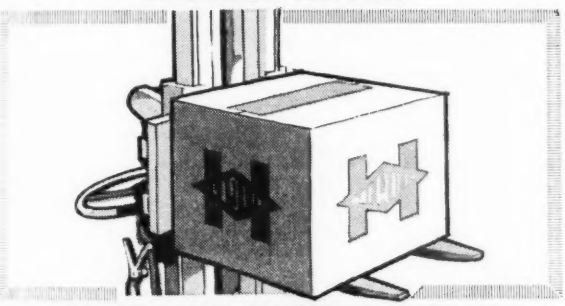

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Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of continuous filament yarns of man-made fibres) in February was 10 per cent less than in February 1966.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the two months January and February the amount of cloth woven was 13 per cent less than in the same months of 1966; production of single yarn was 11 per cent less and the amount of yarn doubled 9 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

(all figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (*a*)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (*c*)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	..	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	..	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	..	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	..	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	..	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	..	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	0·77	19·5	11·5
1965	9·32	2·74	2·53	2·31	0·91	19·5	12·0
1966	8·77	2·62	2·37	2·12	1·20	17·6	11·9
1966 February	9·35	2·80	2·52	2·31	1·14	19·2	12·9
March*	9·53	2·87	2·55	2·37	1·17	19·6	13·2
April	8·64	2·52	2·31	2·15	1·19	18·4	11·9
May	9·72	2·93	2·60	2·48	1·25	20·0	13·2
June*	7·19	2·31	2·09	1·90	1·07	18·2	12·0
July	7·64	2·18	2·13	2·06	1·04	11·2	8·5
August*	9·18	2·71	2·33	2·19	0·98	18·5	12·3
September	7·80	2·36	2·18	1·95	1·30	16·3	11·1
October	9·70	2·82	2·58	1·97	1·45	18·3	12·2
November*	9·41	2·82	2·54	1·95	1·41	17·5	11·9
December	7·59	2·30	2·16	1·73	1·23	14·2	9·6
1967 January	8·37	2·53	2·32	2·03	1·33	16·6	11·3
February	8·35	2·44	2·31	2·09	1·44	16·5	11·4

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarns spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. (*c*) Deliveries.
*Average of 5 weeks. †53-week period.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE VOLUME of orders-on-hand in the textile and clothing industries at the end of February was unchanged compared with the end of January. The rate of deliveries was 6 per cent less than in February 1966 and the rate of receipt of net new orders was 3 per cent less.

Changes in the monthly rate of receipt of orders should not by themselves be taken to imply similar changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (*c*)	Deliveries (*c*)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964	124	99	98
1965	121	98	99
1966*	104	92	96
1965 1st quarter	121	97	99
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter	117	87	95
4th quarter	121	107	103
1966 1st quarter	122	100	101
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter	109	74	92
4th quarter*	104	92	96
1965 December	121	84	91
1966 January	121	92	95
February	120	100	104
1966 December*	104	78	85
1967 January*	106	89	87
February*	106	98	98

(*a*) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(*b*) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(*c*) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of the working months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in February was 7 per cent less than in February 1966.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, when allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rates of deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 13 and 4 per cent less respectively than in February 1966. The rate of production of wool and hair tops was 7 per cent less and of man-made fibre tops 8 per cent less.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (*a*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*b*)		Blankets (*a*)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.					Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	3·7	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	5·3	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	9·4	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	9·1	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	8·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	10·5	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	14·2	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1965	100·7	61·9	14·3	80·4	56·9	43·8	36·9	8·2
1966	97·0	57·4	15·7	78·7	55·2	42·1	33·5	7·6
1965 1st qtr.	103·4	63·5	13·9	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
2nd qtr.	102·5	62·9	13·6	82·8	55·9	43·2	35·3	6·7
3rd qtr.	92·2	57·9	13·9	70·9	53·1	45·0	33·9	8·0
4th qtr.	104·6	63·3	15·8	83·6	59·9	46·0	38·8	9·8
1966 1st qtr.	104·9	63·4	15·6	83·7	59·8	41·9	37·8	8·1
2nd qtr.	102·1	60·1	15·7	81·8	57·1	42·4	31·7	6·3
3rd qtr.	87·8	53·0	15·2	69·8	50·4	41·9	29·9	7·1
4th qtr.	93·3	53·3	16·4	79·5	53·6	42·2	34·5	9·1
1965 Dec.	33·3	19·6	5·0	27·3	19·2	14·2	12·4	3·2
1966 Jan.	33·7	20·1	5·0	27·2	19·7	14·4	12·4	2·9
Feb.	32·9	20·1	5·1	26·2	18·7	13·0	12·1	2·6
1966 Dec.	28·9	16·2	4·7	24·7	16·0	12·4	10·6	2·7
1967 Jan.	31·9	19·2	5·0	25·9	17·8	13·7	12·0	2·7
Feb.	31·1	18·7	4·7	25·3	16·2	12·5	11·5	2·3

(*a*) Estimated. (*b*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

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BOT 5/67

Exhibitions and Fairs

Opening of the International Engineering and Marine Exhibition

THE RIGHT Honourable Lord Erroll of Hale, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, presided over an inaugural banquet of the London International Engineering and Marine Exhibition on the eve of the opening of the exhibition at Olympia and Earls Court, London. The exhibition opened on April 25 and will run until May 4. It is the latest in a series of engineering shows that have been held in London since 1906, and is sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and organized by F. W. Bridges and Sons Ltd., in association with The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, The British Mechanical Engineering Federation and their affiliated associations. The latest developments in engineering equipment, components and materials not merely from British manufacturers but from those of many of the industrially advanced nations of the world are on display. Added attractions are the International Welding Exhibition and the Lighting Exhibition which are being held concurrently.

Over 900 British and overseas firms and organizations are exhibiting at the show, and among the impressive group displays are the American exhibit with 42 individual stands and the one organized by the Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux on behalf of some 37 French firms and industrial agencies. Group displays have also been arranged for manufacturers from Austria and Canada, and more than 30 of India's leading engineering firms will be sharing a joint stand.

The value of engineering exports has been increasing steadily over the past few months, a factor of vital importance in improving Britain's economic position. Figures from the Ministry of Technology show that new export orders increased by 14 per cent from the period June-August to September-November.

At the inaugural banquet Lord Erroll suggested that a pre-exhibition dinner was a more agreeable way to open an exhibition than the usual one of trying to compete as a speaker against the noise of the last minute erection of stands – provided his guests did not forget that the path the next day led to Earls Court and Olympia. He said that the 300,000 sq. ft. of stand space was more than had ever been taken before and that a quarter of it had been taken by exhibitors from abroad. He welcomed the fact that the exhibition was truly international and showing some leading products from our foremost competitors. If we are to export, he said, we must be prepared to accept other countries' exports. 'In EFTA we have put into practice what we believe in. We are all one great trading entity together.' He pointed out as an example that whereas the importation of Swedish paper into this country might be detrimental to some British business yet Leyland buses were being imported into Sweden although the Swedes had an automotive industry of their own. In stressing the mutual benefit we obtained by displaying competitors' goods as well as our own. Lord Erroll ended by saying he hoped that buyers would be interested in all stands – including the British ones.

Lord Brown to visit Hanover Fair

LORD BROWN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is to visit the Hanover Fair from May 2 to 4. The purpose of the visit is to see the British exhibits on show at this event, probably the world's most important engineering fair. Nearly 200 British firms will be taking part, either in Joint Venture group displays, on independent stands, or through German agents.

Five of the seven trade associations who have collaborated with the Board of Trade in organizing group displays will be doing so for the first time at Hanover and two other associations will provide and staff information stands on behalf of their members. Industries covered by these displays include electronics, machine tools, electrical machinery, valves, stationery and office equipment, optical and photographic products, hydraulic equipment and electric light fittings. In addition to a wide range of industrial equipment, the independent British exhibits include many things of interest to the non-technical visitor, such as jewellery, cutlery, china and glassware. There will be a British Official Information Office in Hall 6, the International Centre, manned by members of the commercial staff of the British Embassy in Bonn, the British Consulates-General in Hanover and Hamburg and Mr. A. J. Cox of the Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre. The telephone number of the Official Information Office will be Hanover 89-3211 and the telex number 9-248323.

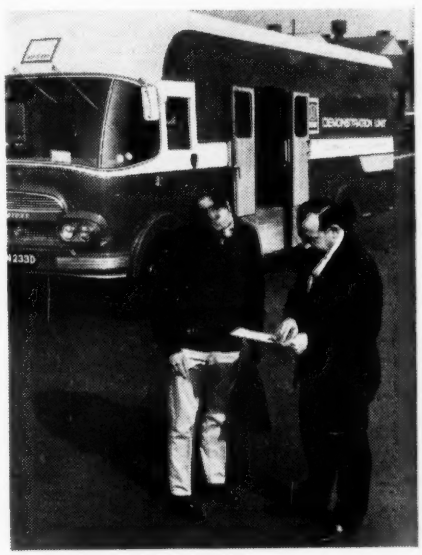
The Fair, which is open from April 29 until May 7, attracted over one million visitors last year. Sir Frank Roberts, British Ambassador in Bonn and Mr. Stewart Edwards, Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy will be among the British visitors on this occasion.

Lord Brown who leaves London by air on May 2, will hold a press conference at the Fair the following day, returning to London on May 4.

Notes

The seven trade associations arranging exhibits under the Joint Venture scheme are the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association two group stands – one electronics), the British Stationery and Office Equipment Association, the British Valve Manufacturers' Association, the Electric Light Fittings Association, the Business Equipment Trade Association, the British Ophthalmic Lens Manufacturers' Association and the Machine Tools Trades' Association.

The two trade associations arranging information stands under the scheme are the British Photographic Export Group and the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers.



A specially-built 30ft. demonstration vehicle sailed from Dover on April 3 for a three week tour of mines in France, Belgium and Holland. The coach was commissioned and fitted out by John Davis & Son (Derby) Ltd. as a vehicle to boost their exports of intrinsically safe and flameproof electrical equipment for use in mines and other hazardous atmospheres. The picture shows Mr. C. K. Wallace, the company's marketing director, bidding bon voyage to the export manager, Mr. R. W. Jobling, as the demonstration vehicle sets out from Davis's new Derby factory. After the three-countries tour, the vehicle will return to England for refitting, and depart once more for the Gijon Mining Exhibition in Spain, from May 15 to 23.

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official British Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. *(Addresses on page 1047 of this issue.*

23rd European footwear Samples Display, Düsseldorf

THIS WAS the first of the two annual footwear shows organized by the Messegesellschaft NOWEA (the Düsseldorf fair authorities) and the fifth in which firms from non-EEC countries took part. Footwear fashions for autumn and winter seasons were displayed from April 8 to 10 and despite a slowing down in the German economy there was only a slight decrease in participation compared with the last event in September 1966.

The gross hall area used (37,000 sq. metres) was the same as last September. The net stand space covered 18,144 sq. metres and was slightly higher than at the last event (18,000 sq. metres). A further 3,400 sq. metres were employed in hall E for another show, held jointly with the Shoe Fair, the 'Modern Shoe Shop', at which fittings, equipment and designs for shops and stores dealing in shoes were on display.

Three hundred and twenty manufacturers from Germany and foreign countries took part, compared with 340 at the September show. Of these, 149 were from countries outside Germany.

Once again, the Board of Trade and the Commercial Section of the British Consulate-General, Düsseldorf, co-operated with the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation in organizing a Joint Venture of member firms of the Federation. The nine British firms occupying 425 sq. metres of space in hall F3 showed a range of footwear which compared favourably with the other products shown. Although the position of the British group's stand has never been considered good, more buyers are looking out the British firms than before. Her Majesty's Consul-General at Düsseldorf, Mr. J. M. Fisher, called on all the British participants on Saturday afternoon, April 8 – the first day.

Visitors to the fair were not quite so numerous as on previous occasions, and the German buyers placed orders with caution. There was, however, the usual strong interest shown in British footwear fashion by Scandinavian buyers, who, more than ever, consider Düsseldorf to be one of the biggest events of the year. Most orders in fact were placed by buyers from EFTA countries, which seems to bear out the suggestion that the high duty levied on footwear into Germany from countries outside the Common Market is having an effect on the British manufacturers' competitive position. Nevertheless, there is every indication that the German market is capable of being developed further and that the regular British participants can expect to be rewarded in the future.

British foods on show in Toronto

A REPLICA of London's Tower Bridge built in sugar was the centrepiece of the biggest ever overseas display of British food products, mounted in Toronto's Lord Simcoe Hotel from April 24 to April 26. Original plans for the display were for 25 booths housing some 50 companies: within a few weeks of the original announcement this had had to be increased to 55 booths to house goods from no fewer than 137 British companies.

The British team going out to back up the display was headed by Mr. John Golfar of Caxton Chocolate, a deputy chairman of the Food Sub-Committee. Organization at the Toronto end was carried out by the British Week Office, assisted by Mr. John Sampson, liaison officer for the British food industry in Toronto.

'This is certainly the largest combined operation ever mounted overseas by the British food industry,' said Mr. Norman Wood, director of Associated British Foods and chairman of the Food Sub-Committee for British Week Toronto. 'In fact, it is possibly the biggest number of British companies from any single industry to mount such a joint display. The unprecedented response reflects not only the progressive attitude of our industry, but the enthusiastic reception and co-operation given to our nine-man exploratory mission to Toronto last November.'

British foods and drinks were served at the opening reception on April 24, to which over 300 representatives of the Canadian food trade were invited. Guests included chain and departmental store executives, speciality retailers, wholesalers, and hotel and institutional buyers.

Toronto retailers and wholesalers are also preparing enthusiastic support for British Week in October. Among the many firms which will be giving prominent displays to British goods are T. Eaton and Co. Ltd., who will be organizing theme displays such as a British sweet shop and a British cheese corner, and who will also feature special British menus in all the stores' restaurants; Dominion Stores Ltd., who will have special displays of British food with emphasis on canned meats, canned vegetables and canned puddings; F. W. Woolworth and Co. Ltd., who will feature British biscuits and confectionery and may set up food shops in their larger stores; Theatre Confections Ltd., who will feature British confectionery in all Toronto cinemas with a special display contest offering prizes to their staffs; and Loblaw Grocetarias Ltd., who will be arranging special gondola displays in several stores.

Graphics exhibition for British Week, Toronto

DESIGN & ART DIRECTION '67, the exhibition of British graphics, which has its premiere at Reed House, Piccadilly, in June, will be seen in Toronto this October during the British Week.

This exhibition will show the best British work in the field of graphic communications, ranging from advertising design and television films to design for print and book jackets. It will be mounted in the Queen Elizabeth building, Toronto, centrepiece of the British Week.

This will be the first time that a D & AD show has been seen in Canada, although the 1965 and 1966 D & AD shows have been mounted at previous British Weeks in Europe and the 1966 exhibition is nearing the end of a tour of the United States.

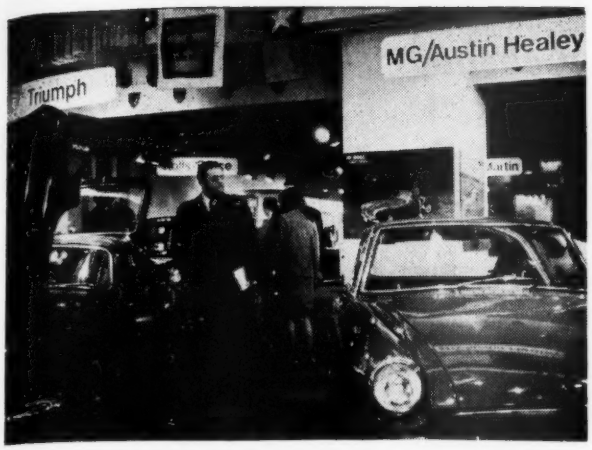
The exhibition is designed jointly by Rodney Fitch of Conran Designs (who is designing the London show) and the Art Directors Club of Toronto, who are sponsoring the exhibition during the British Week.

Record attendance at New York British car show

NEARLY 5,000 people visited the display of British cars held at the British Trade Centre, New York, from March 27-31. The show was open to the general public and was designed as a preview of nine of the best selling British cars in the American market, which themselves would be on display, along with 30 other British models, the following week at the New York International Automobile Show.

The show was opened by HM Consul-

More buyers than ever before came to look at new autumn and winter shoe fashions on the British stands at the 23rd European Footwear Samples Display at Düsseldorf. The Board of Trade and the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation co-operated in organizing a Joint Venture at the show in which nine British firms participated. Left: Clarks' stand attracts several interested visitors. Right: earnest discussion on the hard-wearing qualities of 'Tuf' shoes.



The second in a series of Joint Venture Displays arranged at the British Trade Centre in New York was held from March 27 to 31. Organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders (SMMT) the show consisted of nine cars and a display of tyres, motor accessories and instruments. Some 5,000 people visited the show and the exhibitors reported a good response of prospective buyers. This display was a preview to the British exhibits at the International Automobile Show which was held in the New York Coliseum from April 1 to 9.

General, Mr. A. G. R. Rouse, CMG, OBE, at a buffet lunch given by the importers of British cars, and attended by over 50 British and American press representatives including many automobile correspondents.

Miss Heather Bell, a British Pavilion hostess at Expo '67 in Montreal, was present at the opening and was photographed wearing her hostess uniform designed by Roger Nelson. This is the first time the uniform has been shown in the United States.

Exhibits included: Aston Martin DB6; English Ford Cortina GT; Jaguar XK-E Roadster; Lotus Elan; MGB/GT; Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow Saloon; Rover 2000 TC; Sunbeam Alpine; Triumph GT-6 Fastback; Dunlop Tyres, Lucas Electrical Services and Smiths Instruments also held displays. Exhibitors reported a good response, and several firm orders were placed, and many inquiries received.

This was the second major industrial show at the Trade Centre. The first, the British carpet display in January this year, was designed for trade buyers.

The Board of Trade, who took over the running of the Centre, at the end of last year, is preparing a programme of shows for the forthcoming months. These shows will qualify for financial assistance under the Joint Venture scheme and firms interested in participating should contact their trade association or Mr. J. M. MacIver at the Overseas Trade Fair Directorate, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2018.

Hotel equipment exhibition and symposium in Kenya

THE RAPID development of the tourist trade in Kenya, necessitating the equally rapid growth of the hotel industry and the building of new hotels, led to the planning of the Exhibition of British Hotel and Catering Equipment in the City Hall, Nairobi, from May 8 for one week. Twenty-two British firms are exhibiting catering, laundry, and kitchen equipment, cutlery, glassware, ovenware, pottery and crockery, furnishing fabrics and hotel textiles of all types, food preparing machinery and furniture and electrical fittings.

During the exhibition, which is being organized jointly by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, there is to be a two-day symposium organized by BNEC Africa with the co-operation of the COID. It will be attended by hotel proprietors from all over Kenya, and BNEC Africa has also invited a total of 11 delegates from Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Malawi.

Three speakers are going out from Britain to participate in the symposium: their subjects will cover the planning of a new hotel project, the design, both internal and external, and the furnishing; a special session will deal with efficiency and training for hotel management.

Electronic components exhibition, Paris

A report from the British Embassy, Paris.

THE 10TH Salon International des Composants Electroniques was held in Paris from April 5-10, 1967, at the Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles. Seven hundred and eight manufacturers took space, compared with 661 at last year's exhibition.

Sixty-eight British manufacturers participated in the 10th Salon International des Composants Electroniques held in Paris from April 5-10. All felt that the exhibition had been well worthwhile for them. Picture shows, second from left, Mr. F. C. Everson, Economic Minister at the British Embassy, Paris, visiting a British Joint Venture stand.

In terms of area covered, even last year's record was beaten, and it was necessary for the organizers to erect a temporary building for their reception rooms. Already there are applications for space for some 150 firms for next year's show, and British firms are therefore advised to make their application early.

Of the 708 manufacturers represented, 369 came from outside France. The United States had 130 stands, followed by West Germany with 83 and Great Britain with 68. Japan had one stand on which 29 manufacturers were represented. The remaining 59 foreign exhibitors were from 11 other countries.

Many of the British exhibitors had previously participated in this exhibition. Only two indicated that the level of interest had been less than in the exhibition held during the previous year, and even they felt that the exhibition had been worthwhile for them. The rest of them were more than contented with the interest shown in their products and the orders taken and many voiced their view that this was the most important exhibition in the world for this industry.

The general public was not admitted to this exhibition with the result that the crowds were kept to manageable proportions. More important, perhaps, was the fact that this resulted in a very high proportion of the inquiries being of a serious nature.

Since over half the exhibitors were from outside France it is not surprising that many inquiries were received from countries other than France. The inquirers' book of one British exhibitor had seven different countries represented on one page of 10 names.

A visit was paid to the exhibition by Mr. F. C. Everson, Economic Minister at the British Embassy. Unfortunately the size of the Salon and the number of visitors prevented him from seeing all the British firms, but a route was devised to enable him to visit 29 stands exhibiting a good cross section of the goods Britain has to offer in this field.

One note of warning needs to be sounded, however. Some of the agents were convinced that their sales would be even higher if delivery times could be shortened. This has been said before, but the strength of local opinion was such that it cannot be ignored. It would be a pity for Britain to lose orders for this reason in an industry in which we seem to be competing satisfactorily in terms of quality and (despite the disadvantageous tariff) of price.

Increased foreign participation at Cologne International Fair for the Child

DESPITE THE recent recession in the German economy, six members of the British Nursery Goods Association and eight members of the Junior Fashion Group of London exhibited at the recent Cologne Trade Fair held from April 14-16 and staked their claim for a share of the market created by 63 million children under the age of 15 who live in Common Market and EFTA countries.

This fair, which is held twice yearly in April and October, is open only to trade visitors. This time there were 9,460 such visitors, 1,910 of them foreign, and 490 exhibitors from 32 different countries. Compared with the 1966 Spring Fair, the total number of exhibitors increased by 15.5 per cent and foreign exhibitors by 23.5 per cent. This growth was largely due to the presence of new groups from Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and Israel. The largest foreign participation was from Holland (41 firms), then came France (39 firms), Israel (19) and the United Kingdom with 18 firms.

The range of articles on show included bedding, perambulators, push-chairs, children's furniture, toilet articles, toys, playground equipment, linen, knitwear, underwear, coats, dresses, rainwear and hats, with the main emphasis on textiles.

Children's requirements are still high on the shopping list on the Continent; this can be clearly seen by the rising trend in consumption; Germany alone imported clothing to the value of £500,000 and perambulators worth nearly £1 million in 1966. Children's outfitting shops there recorded a 7 per cent increase in sales.

With one exception, all the British exhibitors were pleased with the inquiries and the orders which they took at the fair, although buyers were undoubtedly more cautious than usual. Firms which had participated at previous children's fairs at Cologne found that their perseverance paid off.

One firm with a totally new product who went to Cologne for the first time achieved far more success than it had ever thought possible: it made distribution arrangements for Germany, Sweden and the Benelux countries, in addition to selling substantial quantities to Spain, Austria, Denmark and the Lebanon. Orders for goods to the value of £1,000 were by no means uncommon, with the possibility of far greater orders maturing later on.

The three Joint Venture stands were most attractively designed – they evoked favourable comment from many visitors, including the German TV and press who gave the British firms valuable publicity.

Cologne trade fairs should not be regarded merely as a means of selling to Western Germany – they are the shop window to Europe. Although the Common Market tariffs raise a barrier, this is not insurmountable. In any case, Britain's present position outside the Common Market may be of limited duration and British manufacturers who invest time and effort in making useful contacts at German trade fairs may well reap a rich harvest in the near future.

Another Italian city plans British promotion

AREZZO, some 50 miles south of Florence, will be the scene of yet another British promotion in Italy staged as a result of the British Week in Milan. This event, known as 'British Shopping Days', has been initiated by the Associazione dei Commercianti, and will be held from October 5 to 7, 1967.

Some 60-70 of the leading shops in Arezzo, selling a wide range of consumer goods, will make a special feature of British goods during this period. Although the promotion is planned to last for three days, British products and display material provided by the Board of Trade will continue to take a prominent place in the shops after the official closing date.

Firms who took part in the British Weeks at Milan and Florence will no doubt wish to take advantage of the opportunities for increased sales to Italy which this latest promotion offers. It will also provide a useful opening for firms who would like to introduce their products to the Italian market.

Although no further information is available at present, inquiries may be made to the Board of Trade, Abbey 7877, Ext. 2755.

Breakthrough for British promotions in Japan

SEIBU, one of Japan's leading department stores, is holding a full-scale British promotion in Tokyo from October 6-18, 1967. Already a buying team from the store have visited London and for the 12-day promotion substantial purchases of a wide range of British consumer goods have been made. Estimated expenditure so far is said to exceed £75,000.

Seibu have allocated 5,000 square feet for special British displays, and have enlisted the Board of Trade's support in obtaining suitable items for the exhibition; in addition the Board will be providing a vast quantity of display material to decorate the store, thus creating the British atmosphere.

Mr. Seji Tsutsumi, president of Seibu, visited London on April 27 to complete arrangements for the all-British promotion.

Mobile exhibition off to Moscow

A MOBILE exhibition unit, housed during its journey and while on display in a 30 ft. by 8 ft. by 8 ft. container, is being sent to Moscow in May by Translode Units Ltd. The container will be divided into 10 sections, five on each side, so that when it reaches its destination the sections containing the exhibits can be moved outwards on rollers from the side of the container. This will leave a passageway for visitors down the centre of the container.

After being shipped from Hull to Rotterdam, the container, mounted on a vehicle, will travel 2,000 miles to Moscow by road. Translode plan to complete the whole journey within seven days, thus showing that getting goods to Russia is not necessarily a complicated operation. Translode feel that the exhibition will be an effective way of showing British

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was principal speaker at a press conference held at the Confederation of British Industry on April 10 to discuss plans for the British Industrial Fair, Toronto, and the British Pavilion BCITS, Vancouver, in May. See report in Board of Trade Journal *of April 14, page 920.*

goods in a market with considerable potential for the United Kingdom exporter and hope that it will foster trade between the two countries.

Following the Moscow trip, there will be a similar exhibition in June travelling to Rotterdam, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Basle, Milan, Paris and Brussels.

A new range of cathode ray tubes were launched by M-O Valve Company Limited of Hammersmith, London, at a leading electronic components show in Paris. Mr. V. A. Cheeseman (right) the company's managing director, explains some of the exhibits to (centre) Mr. F. C. Everson, Economic Minister, British Embassy. Looking on (left) is Mr. N. Girton, M-O Valve sales manager. The company has a substantial export trade with Europe. It is expected this will increase considerably over the next three years. M-O Valve products are used mainly in telecommunication, radar and instrumentation in Europe.

Science and industry at Alexandra Palace

A BREAK with tradition was made at Alexandra Palace this year when the Physics Exhibition, organized by The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, who stipulate that all apparatus shown must be new, was held adjacent to a trade exhibition arranged by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, admission being common to both shows. The idea behind this experiment was to show the mutual dependance of science and industry, technology leading to commercial exploitation. The impact of the new arrangement has not yet been fully assessed, so it is not known whether this is likely to be a permanent arrangement. The exhibitions were held from April 17 to 20.

An important event during the week was the visit of a Russian delegation led by Mr. A. T. Aristov, Deputy Minister for Apparatus, Automation and Control Systems Manufacture. A West German mission sponsored by the BNEC and SIMA also came to visit the two exhibitions. The total number of visitors attending the joint event was estimated as around 12,600.

This was SIMA's first exhibition in the United Kingdom, although they have been active in organizing overseas exhibitions for some time.

'Safety in Building' on show in Scotland

OVER £2 million worth of equipment was on show from April 17 to 22 at Scotbuild – the Scottish Building and Construction Plant Exhibition – at the Royal Highland Showground, Ingliston, near Edinburgh. Sponsored by *The Scotsman* and supported by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Ministry of Technology and the Ministry of Labour – who take 'Safety in Building' as the theme of a mobile display – the Exhibition provided a shop window for the plant, products, services, tools and equipment of 150 companies.

System building plays a large part in the exhibition, and Crudens Ltd., now one of the largest building and civil engineering contractors in the United Kingdom, featured their Skarne system of house building. On a site near Livingstone New Town the firm demolished two cottages to make way for homes built by their Skarne system. These were furnished and Crudens provided transport to and from the showground.

On display for the first time was a new version of a prefabricated timber building system by I. Clifton and Sons Ltd., which made provision for a wider range of internal claddings and decoration and also for new window styles.

A system-built showhouse had been specifically erected at Ingliston for the occasion by Bradley Swedish Homes Ltd., the Kelso-based firm. One outstanding feature of the system was the bathroom unit, delivered to the site complete with bath, wash basin and lavatory already in position and all plumbing work finished, and decorated and tiled throughout. The manufacturers hoped that their system will soon begin to produce a large volume of export orders, the particular attraction in this respect being that local authorities in overseas countries can make use of local labour for erection.

One of the most interesting vehicles on show at Ingliston was a dumper truck without clutch or gearbox, demonstrated by the National Engineering Laboratory of East Kilbride. Powered by an 18 h.p. two-cylinder diesel the 35-cwt. dumper has the NEL's hydro-static transmission, which has also been applied to road rollers and small tractors.

Mechanical handling plant display in Scotland

A MILLION POUNDS WORTH of the most up-to-date mechanical handling equipment in the world will be on show at the Scottish Materials Handling Exhibition in Glasgow's Kelvin Hall, May 15 to 20. Sponsored by the Institute of Materials Handling, this will be the only major show of its kind in Britain this year, and requests for tickets have been flowing in from all over Europe.

Much of the equipment, like a new self-loading lorry device, will be on show in Britain for the first time. In addition to British manufacturers' products there will also be exhibits from America, Germany, Italy, Scandinavia and Bulgaria. Although the total value of the machinery on show is estimated to exceed £1 million, much of it will be of the kind which can bring industry valuable savings in time, manpower and cash in return for quite small capital outlay.

As part of the exhibition there will be for the first time a special display of containerization techniques and equipment for sea and land transport, and there is also to be a one-day seminar on the container revolution in transport with various specialists as speakers.

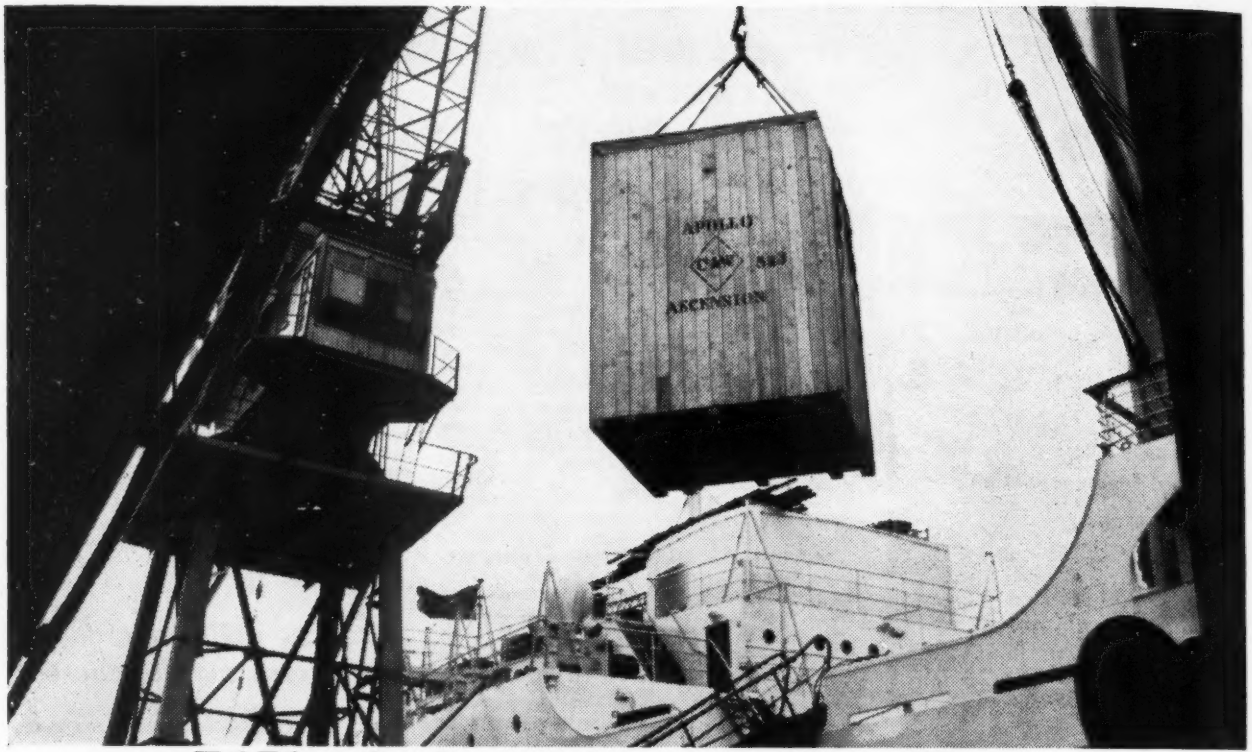
Business Efficiency Exhibition at Manchester

OVER THE last few years the Business Equipment Trade Association has held two Business Efficiency Exhibitions each year, one in London and the other, on a rotational basis, in one of major industrial and commercial centres. This year it was Manchester's turn, and an opportunity for North Western businessmen to see a reasonably representative selection of equipment in their own locality.

At the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Clement Shread, president of the Business Equipment Trade Association, said that exports of British office equipment in February amounted to £6,933,000, an increase of 17 per cent on the corresponding period last year.

About 50 exhibitors took part in the exhibition. Attendance figures were down in comparison with those for the last Business Efficiency Exhibition in Manchester – about 15,000 as compared with 27,000 in 1964.

Mr. S. A. Mearns (right), export manager of Allen & Hanburys (Surgical Engineering) Ltd. and Mr. D. J. Axeworthy, area marketing officer, pictured before setting off to the International Spring Fair at Zagreb. In order to ensure safe delivery of the hospital equipment shown on the company's stand at the fair, they drove the 30-cwt. van across Europe. They are now touring Yugoslavia giving demonstrations in hospitals and to medical authorities.



Who's in on practically every big export deal – and never mentioned?

Cable and Wireless Ltd

Exporting is a big-stake game. The prizes are vast, the competition huge. All the big names are there: BMC, BAC, English Electric, Wedgwood, Leyland-Triumph, Massey Ferguson, ICI, Johnnie Walker, Cable and Wireless. . . .

Yes, Cable and Wireless. A big deal may well depend on the speed and accuracy with which information is passed between exporter and exportee. And Cable and Wireless is the fast, on-the-ball communications operator that serves the big-name exporters worldwide.

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On Ascension Island Cable and Wireless recently brought into operation the first of a planned round-the-world network of earth stations for satellite communications—initially to include Hong Kong and Bahrain. Has completed a cable and radio scheme in the West Indies which gives ten Caribbean islands direct inter-island and international links.

With its Commonwealth Partners, has just brought into full service the £23½M SEACOM telephone cable—a 7,000-mile extension to the trans-world system which will bring many more nations of the Commonwealth into direct, pick-up-the-phone, cable contact.

And is planning with Canada, to provide a new 800 mile transistorised telephone cable from Bermuda to Canada—just one of the many projects Cable and Wireless is working on to upgrade world communications.

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CWS 13

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Imports from Czechoslovakia

THE BOARD OF TRADE have announced in Notice to Importers No. 1187, dated April 26, 1967, that the licensing arrangements for imports from Czechoslovakia over the twelve-month period ending March 31, 1968, are being continued on broadly the same basis as they were for the previous period. Some quotas have been increased and there have been certain extensions in the range of goods which may be imported under open individual licences. Full details and the list of quotas appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 7, 1967 (pages 892 and 893).

South Africa and Malawi

DETAILS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED of a new trade agreement between South Africa and Malawi which was signed in Cape Town on March 13.

The agreement, which came into operation on April 1, 1967, will remain in force until December 31, 1971 and, unless either party is given notice of termination 12 months prior to that date, it will continue in force thereafter subject to 12 months' notice of termination. It replaces the agreement between the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and South Africa which, in the interim since the dissolution of the Federation, has governed trade relations between South Africa and Malawi.

The new agreement follows broadly the same lines as the old agreement in continuing to accord to South African goods entering Malawi preferential intermediate rate duties. A much wider range of Malawi agricultural produce and manufactures will, however, enter South Africa either duty free or at favourable preferential rates of duty. Other Malawi products not specifically listed in the agreement will remain subject to the most-favoured-nation rates of duty.

The full text of the agreement is available for inspection on application to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Bulgaria and Denmark

IT WAS RECENTLY announced that a protocol to the long-term trade agreement between Bulgaria and Denmark was signed in Sofia on March 17, 1967, for the exchange of goods during 1967.

Bulgarian exports to Denmark will include vegetables, fruit, maize, confectionery and jams, wine, leather goods, textile fabrics and other textile goods, footwear, glassware, pottery, machinery, furniture and sporting ammunition.

Danish exports to Bulgaria will include fish and fish meal, powdered milk and other dairy produce, seeds, sports articles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, machinery, ship's equipment, medical apparatus and instruments, animals for breeding, undressed skins and pelts and beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 2980/G.

China and Cuba

IT WAS RECENTLY reported in the Peking press that the Sino-Cuban trade protocol for 1967 was signed in Peking on March 21.

Chinese exports to Cuba will include rice, soya beans, lard, canned pork, cloth, rolled steel, machinery, instruments, consumer goods, products of the chemical industry and medicine. Cuban exports to China will include sugar, minerals and other products.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2253), quoting reference CRE 2903/G.

Many telephone calls to Canada to be cheaper

THE GPO announce that changes in the way in which telephone calls from this country to Canada are charged will mean a reduction of more than 15 per cent for many callers from May 1.

Instead of making a call to a particular person, as at present, people in this country will be able to make a call to a specified telephone number. For such calls the present rate of £1 a minute (minimum three minutes) will be reduced to 16s. 8d. (minimum three minutes) – a reduction of 10s. on the minimum time. Calls made to a particular person or extension will be charged at the same rate per minute, but there will be an additional fee of £1 10s. per call. This will become chargeable as soon as a report is obtained from the called number.

During the cheap rate period (10 p.m. to 10 a.m. British clock time, Monday to Saturday and all day Sunday) the charges for an ordinary call will be reduced from 15s. to 12s. 6d. per minute (minimum three minutes) and the personal call fee will be £1 2s. 6d.

These changes bring the charges for calls to Canada into line with those successfully introduced with the United States on February 1 last. They distribute the cost of providing the service more equitably between ordinary and personal calls, but since the average length of a call to Canada is eight to nine minutes the new charge for a personal call will be almost the same as at present. Calls to numbers rather than individuals will be appreciably cheaper.

British-American Chamber of Commerce

THE ADDRESS OF THE British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York has been changed to: British-American Chamber of Commerce, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020 (Tel. Area Code 212 582-7300).

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

AUSTRALIA

(74/67) Telex Error Detection and Correction Facilities for the Postmaster General's Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10896/67.*

(77/67) Hydraulic Press for Department of Supply. May 10. E.S.B. 17097/67.*

(78/67) Steam Generating Plant for State Tender Board of Western Australia. August 10. E.S.B. 16386/67.*

BAHAMAS

(76/67) Sonar Tracking Facilities for University of Washington. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed May 15. E.S.B. 14326/67.*

BURMA

Defence Department:
(74/67) MS Sheets; Aluminium Sheets. May 11. E.S.B. 15900/67.*
(74/67) Cement. May 11. E.S.B. 16308/67.*
Director of Procurement:
(73/67) Electrical Stores. May 11. E.S.B. 16311/67.*
(74/67) Electricity Meters. May 11. E.S.B. 16310/67.*
(74/67) Lighting Fittings. May 11. E.S.B. 16309/67.*
People's Oil Industry:
(73/67) Steel. May 15. E.S.B. 16315/67.*
(73/67) Tools and Equipment. May 15. E.S.B. 16316/67.*
(73/67) Cartridge Fuse Links. June 1. E.S.B. 16324/67.*
(74/67) Pumping Set. May 15. E.S.B. 16314/67.*
(74/67) Switchgear. June 1. E.S.B. 16323/67.*
Union of Burma Railway Board:
(73/67) Hand Tools. May 16. E.S.B. 15863/67.*
(74/67) Grinding Wheels. May 18. E.S.B. 16320/67.*
(74/67) Public Address Equipment. May 15. E.S.B. 16321/67.

CANADA

(75/67) Power Transformers for Manitoba Hydro. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15869/67.*

CEYLON

Department of Government Electrical Undertakings:
(74/67) Mortuary Cooler. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14774/67.*
(74/67) Mortuary Cooler. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14775/67.*
(75/67) Rectified Spirits of Wine for Government Stores Department. July 4. E.S.B. 16534/67.
(75/67) Front End Loader for Colombo Port Commission. June 1. E.S.B. 16636/67.
(77/67) Aluminium Corrugated Sheets for Ministry of Finance. July 4. E.S.B. 17083/67.
(77/67) Dyestuffs and Textile Auxiliaries for National Textile Corporation. May 13. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17071/67.*
Paranthan Chemical Corporation:
(77/67) Barium Chloride. May 19. E.S.B. 17067/67.*
(77/67) Hydrochloric Acid. May 19. E.S.B. 17068/67.*
(77/67) Sulphuric Acid. May 19. E.S.B. 17069/67.*
(77/67) Electrical Materials for State Engineering Corporation. June 4. E.S.B. 17070/67.
(75/67) Tractor and Trailer for Tender Board. June 1. E.S.B. 16650/67.

COLOMBIA

(77/67) Pumps for Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal. May 10. E.S.B. 17112/67.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
(73/67) Codeine Phosphate. May 11. E.S.B. 15833/67.*
(73/67) Chlorine Cylinders. May 11. E.S.B. 15835/67.*
(73/67) Steel Plate. May 11. E.S.B. 15838/67.*
(73/67) Wrapping Machinery. May 15. E.S.B. 15851/67.*
(73/67) Telephone Equipment. May 13. E.S.B. 15856/67.*
(73/67) Pipe. May 12. E.S.B. 15858/67.*
(73/67) Machinery Spart Parts; Radio Components. May 15. E.S.B. 15861/67.*
(75/67) Warfarin. May 10. E.S.B. 16620/67.*
(75/67) Inhibitor. May 12. E.S.B. 16622/67.*
(75/67) Pump. May 11. E.S.B. 16623/67.*
(75/67) Pump. May 11. E.S.B. 16624/67.*
(75/67) Card. May 11. E.S.B. 16619/67.*
(75/67) Gear Motors. May 11. E.S.B. 16630/67.*
(75/67) Pipes and Fittings. May 10. E.S.B. 16660/67.*
(75/67) Ground Iron Powder. May 10. E.S.B. 16653/67.*
(78/67) Vehicle Spare Parts. May 15. E.S.B. 17137/67.*

GREECE

Directorate General of Procurements:
(75/67) Typewriters. May 19. E.S.B. 16678/67.*
(75/67) Asphalt Boiler. May 15. E.S.B. 16695/67.*
Public Power Corporation:
(76/67) Steel Structure. May 13. E.S.B. 16676/67.
(76/67) Earth Drilling Materials. May 12. E.S.B. 16677/67.

INDIA

Beas Purchase Organization:
(74/67) Press. June 14. E.S.B. 16358/67.*
(74/67) Tool Grinder. June 21. E.S.B. 16359/67.*
(75/67) Tunnel Making Shovel. June 7. E.S.B. 16694/67.
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.:
(75/67) Hydraulic Press. May 19. E.S.B. 16354/67.
(75/67) Steel. May 15. E.S.B. 16663/67.*
(76/67) Wharf Cranes for Cochin Port Trust. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed May 17. E.S.B. 8400/67.*
Director General of Supplies and Disposals:
(73/67) Crucibles. May 30. E.S.B. 16615/67.*
(74/67) Condoms. May 12. E.S.B. 16616/67.*
(73/67) Demineraliser Plant for Gujarat Electricity Board. May 22. E.S.B. 16374/67.
Hindustan Cables Ltd.:
(75/67) Baling Machine. June 26. E.S.B. 16612/67.
(75/67) Control Panel. June 26. E.S.B. 16664/67.
(78/67) Anchors for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15167/67.*
(74/67) Zinc Metal for Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. May 15. E.S.B. 16355/67.
Integral Coach Factory, Madras:
(76/67) Grinding Machine. May 26. E.S.B. 16353/67.
(76/67) Lathe. May 26. E.S.B. 16665/67.
(78/67) Sub-Station Equipment for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14749/67.*
(76/67) Insulators and Accessories for Government of Maharashtra. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available E.S.B. 15542/67.*
(74/67) Steel for Ministry of Railways. May 15. E.S.B. 16357/67.
(78/67) Switchgear for Municipal Corporation of Delhi. May 25. E.S.B. 17158/67.
(75/67) Load Dispatching Equipment for Mysore State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15169/67.*
National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.:
(74/67) Diamond Drilling Accessories. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 15162/67.*
(75/67) Bulldozer. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13873/67.*
(76/67) Rod and Ball Mills. May 25. E.S.B. 16693/67.
(76/67) Transformer for Orissa State Electricity Board. May 10. E.S.B. 17046/67.
(76/67) Earth Moving Equipment for Orissa Government Irrigation Department. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 15. E.S.B. 11574/67.
(73/67) Transformers and Lightning Arresters for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. June 6. E.S.B. 16356/67.
West Bengal State Electricity Board:
(74/67) Transformers. May 29. E.S.B. 16614/67.
(74/67) Lightning Arresters. May 29. E.S.B. 16613/67.
(74/67) Bucket Wheel Reclaimer for Vishakhapatnam Port Trust. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14661/67.*

IRAQ

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
(74/67) X-ray and Darkroom Accessories. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15175/67.*
(76/67) Drugs. June 25. E.S.B. 17024/67.

†*The* **Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs* only **£10 10s.**

The **Export Service Bulletin** *is available only to individuals resident and firms registered and carrying on business in the United Kingdom.*

If you would like a specimen copy, get in touch with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7058, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) mentioning the products or countries of special interest to you.

Robert Hough

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(74/67) Heat Exchanger Tubes for Government Oil Refineries Administration. May 16. 16642/67.
The Iraq Cement Co.:
(76/67) Potato Starch. May 13. E.S.B. 17018/67.
(76/67) Cable Accessories; Lighting Equipment. May 13. E.S.B. 17019/67.
Iraqi Ports Administration:
(76/67) Truck. June 1. E.S.B. 17021/67.
(76/67) Teleprinter Equipment. May 25. E.S.B. 17022/67.
(77/67) Industrial Rollers. May 25. E.S.B. 17020/67.
(76/67) Raw Materials for Tobacco Manufacturers for the Iraqi Tobacco Co. May 25. E.S.B. 17017/67.
(75/67) Printing Machinery and Equipment for Ministry of Defence. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 17068/65.*
(74/67) Cylinders for Oxygen for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 15196/67.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

(73/67) Pumping Plant for Clare County Council. May 16. E.S.B. 16303/67.
(77/67) Suction Sweeper Collector Vehicles for Dublin Corporation. May 16. E.S.B. 17104/67.
(73/67) Fire Fighting Appliances for Tipperary (NR) County Council. May 10. E.S.B. 16302/67.

ISRAEL

(77/67) Mechanical Grab for Israel Ports Authority. May 22. E.S.B. 17084/67.*

KENYA

East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration:
(74/67) Telecommunication Equipment. June 6. E.S.B. 14650/67.
(77/67) Carrier Equipment. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 17265/67.
East African Railways and Harbours:
(77/67) Refrigerated Bogie Wagons. May 22. E.S.B. 17098/67.
(77/67) Rails and Sleepers. May 22. E.S.B. 17100/67.
(77/67) Steel Rails. May 22. E.S.B. 17101/67.

LEBANON

(76/67) Electrical Work for Airfield for Ministry of Defence. May 16. E.S.B. 17013/67.

LIBYA

(73/67) Furnishing and Equipping of Hotels for Ministry of Economy. May 29. E.S.B. 15891/67.
(73/67) Construction of Health Centre and Clinics for Public Works Department. May 15. E.S.B. 15893/67.

MALAYSIA

(75/67) Radar Installation for Director of Marine, Kuching, Sarawak. June 21. E.S.B. 16607/67.
(75/67) Hospital Supplies for Ministry of Health. May 15. E.S.B. 16647/67.*
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:
(77/67) Broadcasting Equipment. June 6. E.S.B. 17041/67.*
(77/67) Broadcasting Transmitters. June 6. E.S.B. 17042/67.*
(77/67) Broadcasting Equipment. June 6. E.S.B. 17043/67.*

MALTA

Directorate of Contracts, Treasury:
(73/67) Water Softener Plant. May 10. E.S.B. 15879/67.*
(73/67) Polythylene Twine. May 17. E.S.B. 16305/67.
(73/67) Exercise Books. May 17. E.S.B. 16304/67.*
(73/67) Laminated Film. May 17. E.S.B. 16306/67.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Lourenco Marques Municipality:
(74/67) Vehicle for Towing Buses. May 19. E.S.B. 16371/67.
(74/67) Motor Pumps. May 19. E.S.B. 16372/67.
(74/67) Vehicles. May 19. E.S.B. 16373/67.
Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
(74/67) Workshop Equipment. May 16. E.S.B. 16376/67.
(74/67) Steel Nails. May 15. E.S.B. 16380/67.
(74/67) Generator; Air Conditioning Equipment. May 16. E.S.B. 16381/67.

NEW ZEALAND

(74/67) Transformers for Central Canterbury Electric Power Board. May 31. E.S.B. 16363/67.*
Christchurch City Council:
(77/67) Diesel Alternator. May 25. E.S.B. 17088/67.*
(78/67) Pumping Sets. May 25. E.S.B. 17087/67.*
General Post Office:
(73/67) Wire. May 15. E.S.B. 15877/67.*
(73/67) Volume Unit Meters. May 17. E.S.B. 15885/67.*
(73/67) Telephone Cords and Tags. May 18. E.S.B. 15886/67.*
(76/67) Radio Test Instruments. May 25. E.S.B. 17025/67.*
(77/67) Electronic Valves. May 17. E.S.B. 17085/67.*
(77/67) Hydrometers; Thermometers. May 19. E.S.B. 17089/67.*
(75/67) Cotton Drill for Ministry of Works. May 31. E.S.B. 16632/67.*
New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation:
(77/67) Tower and Aerial. May 23. E.S.B. 17094/67.*
(77/67) Television Transmission Tower. May 23. E.S.B. 17095/67.*
(75/67) Surgical Dressings and Appliances for Wellington Hospital Board. May 19. E.S.B. 16670/67.*

PAKISTAN

(73/67) Pipes and Fittings for Dacca Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14781/67.*
(75/67) Hook Bolts for East Pakistan Railway Board. May 29. E.S.B. 16631/67.*
(77/67) Anchor Chains for Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd. May 18. E.S.B. 17111/67.

PERU

(78/67) Diesel Railcars for Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Publicas July 15. E.S.B. 17116/67.*

SAUDI ARABIA

(76/67) Construction of Road for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) June 14. E.S.B. 47735/66.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

(73/67) Steelwork for Port of Singapore Authority. May 16. E.S.B. 15888/67.*
(77/67) Radar Training Simulator for Directorate of Telecommunications. May 26. E.S.B. 17102/67.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(74/67) Surgical Dressings; Sanitary Towels. May 12. E.S.B. 16329/67.*
(77/67) X-ray Equipment. May 12. E.S.B. 17092/67.*
(77/67) Operating Table. May 12. E.S.B. 17093/67.*
(73/67) Construction of Dam (Pre-qualification) for Department of Water Affairs. May 16. E.S.B. 16240/67.
South African Railways:
(77/67) Fork-Lift Trucks. May 12. E.S.B. 17044/67.
(77/67) Tractors. May 12. E.S.B. 17045/67.
State Tender Board:
(74/67) Laboratory Equipment. May 19. E.S.B. 16335/67.*
(77/67) Air-Gas Heating Sets. May 10. E.S.B. 17056/67.*
(77/67) Testing Machine. May 10. E.S.B. 17057/67.*
(77/67) Oscilloscope. May 11. E.S.B. 17058/67.*
(77/67) Radio Valves. May 16. E.S.B. 17053/67.*
(77/67) Meteorological Balloons. June 6. E.S.B. 17063/67.*
(77/67) Tablets and Injections. May 10. E.S.B. 17064/67.*
(78/67) Electrical Measuring Instruments. May 15. E.S.B. 17061/67.*
(78/67) Laboratory Equipment. May 15. E.S.B. 17062/67.*
(78/67) Laboratory Equipment. May 17. E.S.B. 17065/67.*
(78/67) Laboratory Equipment. May 17. E.S.B. 17066/67.*

SUDAN

(74/67) Power Station Equipment for Central Electricity and Water Corporation. June 11. E.S.B. 16343/67.*
(74/67) Electrical Equipment and Materials for Ministry of Works. May 29. E.S.B. 16352/67.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(78/67) Telephone System Expansion for Contract Bureau. May 20. E.S.B. 17004/67.
(77/67) Mobile Cranes for General Electricity Authority. May 25. E.S.B. 17050/67.
(73/67) Diesel Locomotives for Public Organization for Creation of the Line Damascus-Katana-Damascus. June 1. E.S.B. 16369/67.

THAILAND

Port Authority of Thailand:
(73/67) Mobile Crane. May 10. Tender documents (in Thai) available. E.S.B. 16307/67.*
(73/67) Mobile Tower Crane. May 18. E.S.B. 16313/67.*
Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:
(73/67) Paper. May 10. E.S.B. 16603/67.*
(74/67) Cellulose Tear Strip. May 15. E.S.B. 16604/67.

TURKEY

(74/67) Office Furniture for Headquarters Command, Allied Land Forces. June 5. E.S.B. 16368/67.*
(73/67) Aluminium Sulphate for Istanbul Water Administration May 18. E.S.B. 16192/67.*
(77/67) Marine Diesel Engines for Jandarma Genel Komutanligi. May 15. E.S.B. 17028/67.*
(77/67) Electric Motors for State Tender Administration. May 12. E.S.B. 17029/67.*
(75/67) Diesel Generator Sets for Turkish Cement Corporation. May 15. E.S.B. 16649/67.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Egyptian Railways:
(75/67) Wagon Axles. May 15. E.S.B. 16696/67.
(75/67) Lifting Equipment. June 1. E.S.B. 16697/67.

URUGUAY

Faculty of Medicine:
(73/67) X-ray Films. May 11 and 23. E.S.B. 16392/67.
(73/67) Drugs and Raw Materials. May 12 and 24. E.S.B. 16394/67.
(73/67) Insulin. May 15 and 26. E.S.B. 16395/67.
(75/67) Glass Containers. Closing dates: First call May 11, Second call May 23. E.S.B. 16393/67.
State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly (ANCAP):
(74/67) Lubricant Additives. May 17. E.S.B. 16388/67.
(74/67) Fertilizers. May 19. E.S.B. 16391/67.
State Railways (AFE):
(74/67) Adding Machines. May 11 and 17. E.S.B. 16384/67.
(74/67) Iron. May 11 and 17. E.S.B. 16385/67.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bureau of Reclamation:
(75/67) Pumps and Motors. June 15. E.S.B. 16666/67.*
(78/67) Switchgear. May 11. E.S.B. 17126/67.*
Portland Corps. of Engineers:
..(77/67) Transformers and Lightning Arrestors. June 6. E.S.B. 17103/67.*
(77/67) Cranes. May 25. E.S.B. 17086/67.
United Nations, New York:
(74/67) Drilling Equipment. May 12. E.S.B. 16348/67.*
(74/67) Rotary Drilling Rig. May 10. E.S.B. 16382/67.*

VENEZUELA

(73/67) Micro-wave Systems (pre-qualification) for Electrificacion del Caroni CA. Apply by May 12. E.S.B. 16267/67.

VIETNAM

Industrial Development Centre:
(77/67) Textile Machinery. May 25. E.S.B. 17007/67.*
(77/67) Pipe Manufacturing Plant. May 15. E.S.B. 17009/67.*
(77/67) Textile Machinery. May 15. E.S.B. 17008/67.*
(77/67) Corrugated Board and Box-making Plant. May 25. E.S.B. 17010/67.*
(77/67) Textile Weaving and Finishing Plant. May 15. E.S.B. 17011/67.*
(77/67) Machines for Plastics Factory. May 30. E.S.B. 17121/67.*
(78/67) Electrode Manufacturing Equipment. May 25. E.S.B. 17122/67.*
(78/67) Textile Machinery. May 31. E.S.B. 17124/67.*
(78/67) Textile Machinery. May 31. E.S.B. 17123/67.*
(78/67) Plastic Container Making Machinery. May 31. E.S.B. 17127/67.*

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of January 20 issue.

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Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.†**

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Algeria
(78/67) Inquiry for whisky. E.S.B. 16916/67.

Australia
(73/67) Inquiry for dried vegetables. E.S.B. 16259/67.

Austria
(73/67) Agency inquiry for non-ferrous metals. E.S.B. 14407/67.
(74/67) Agency inquiry for jewellery. E.S.B. 15922/67.
(77/67) Agency inquiry for carpets; furnishing fabrics; furniture. E.S.B. 15440/67.
(77/67) Agency inquiry for leather and fur clothing. E.S.B. 16744/67
(77/67) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 41887/66.
(78/67) Agency inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 16464/67.
(75/67) Inquiry for venetian blind parts and fittings. E.S.B. 16448/67.
(76/67) Inquiry for lighting fittings. E.S.B. 15693/67.

Bermuda
(75/67) Inquiry for fancy goods; gloves; jewellery; knitwear; giftwear; perfumes. E.S.B. 9040/67.

Bolivia
(76/67) Inquiry for batteries; battery manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 16559/67
(76/67) Inquiry for builders' supplies; metals; oils and greases; packing fibre; protective clothing and equipment; steel balls. E.S.B. 14571/67.

British Honduras
(78/67) Inquiry for building materials; distilling equipment; laboratory equipment; motor vehicles; pre-fabricated buildings; packaging supplies; tools; utility equipment. E.S.B. 16419/67.
(78/67) Inquiry in respect of cold storage equipment and materials; also motor vehicles. E.S.B 16420/67.

Canada
(74/67) Inquiry for electric lamps and equipment. E.S.B. 16213/67.
(75/67) Inquiry for vacuum cleaner blower units E.S.B. 15709/67.
(77/67) Inquiry for furnishing fabrics. E.S.B. 16907/67
(78/67) Inquiry for golf socks. E.S.B. 16895/67.
(78/67) Inquiry for knitwear; sportswear. E.S.B. 33895/66.
(78/67) Inquiry for lace. E.S.B. 16795/67.
(78/67) Inquiry for leather and suede coats. E.S.B. 12301/67.
(78/67) Inquiry for metal producing equipment. E.S.B. 16428/67.

Cyprus
(73/67) Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. E.S.B. 16231/67

Finland
(78/67) Agency inquiry for conveying equipment; E.S.B. 16504/67.
(78/67) Agency inquiry for knitwear; textile fabrics. E.S.B. 7615/67.
(78/67) Agency inquiry for massage equipment. E.S.B. 16497/67.

France
(74/67) Inquiry for chemical manufacturing equipment; metal manufacturing equipment; textile manufacturing equipment. E.S.B. 13609/67.
(74/67) Inquiry for vehicle spare parts. E.S.B. 12256/67.
(77/67) Inquiry for generators; tubing. E.S.B. 11691/67.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(73/67) Agency inquiry for ties. E.S.B. 15917/67
(74/67) Agency inquiry for printed circuit equipment and supplies E.S.B. 1611/67.
(75/67) Inquiry for automatic assembly machinery. E.S.B. 16179/67.
(77/67) Inquiry for gramophone records. E.S.B. 16439/67.

Greece
(73/67) Agency inquiry for acetone; polyethylene. E.S.B. 15727/67.
(73/67) Agency inquiry for granulated polyethylene; rubber swimming caps. E.S.B. 15382/67.
(76/67) Agency inquiry for biscuits. E.S.B 15667/67.

Guyana
(73/67) Agency inquiry for sanitary fittings. E.S.B. 16026/67.
(75/67) Agency inquiry for bottles; catering equipment; cotton and synthetic fabrics; floor covering; jewellery; sinks; suitings. E.S.B. 16244/67.
(75/67) Inquiry for builders' hardware; tools. E.S.B 8165/66.

Iran
(74/67) Agency inquiry for gas meters. E.S.B. 15962/67.
(77/67) Manufacture under licence – pharmaceuticals. E.S.B. 16964/67.

Iraq
(75/67) Agency inquiry for cables; ironmongery; sanitaryware. E.S.B. 15483/67.

Israel
(73/67) Agency inquiry for valves. E.S.B. 13267/67.
(78/67) Inquiry for resin. E.S.B. 16062/67.

Italy
(73/67) Agency inquiry for jewellery; ornaments; piecegoods. E.S.B. 15455/67
(74/67) Agency inquiry for suedes. E.S.B. 16193/67.
(77/67) Agency inquiry for measuring instruments; pumps. E.S.B. 16160/67.
(77/67) Agency inquiry for valves. E.S.B. 16051/67.
(78/67) Agency inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 16582/67.
(75/67) Inquiry for ammonium nitrate. E.S.B. 16281/67.
(77/67) Inquiry for serving trolleys. E.S.B. 16752/67

Jamaica
(76/67) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 15399/67.

Japan
(76/67) Inquiry for wall covering. E.S.B. 16520/67.

Jordan
(75/67) Inquiry for pre-fabricated buildings. E.S.B. 14436/67.

Kuwait
(78/67) Agency inquiry for biscuits. E.S.B. 13580/67.
(74/67) Inquiry for pipes and fittings; insulation materials and equipment; pumps; valves. E.S.B 16411/67.

Lebanon
(77/67) Inquiry for carpets. E.S.B. 16016/67.

Malta
(76/67) Agency inquiry for fluorescent tubes and fittings. E.S.B. 16087/67.

Mexico
(78/67) Agency inquiry for medical equipment. E.S.B. 10428/67.

Netherlands
(74/67) Agency inquiry for paper products; soap dispensers. E.S.B. 1829/65.
(75/67) Inquiry for compressors. E.S.B. 16237/67.
(78/67) Inquiry for window frames. E.S.B. 16011/67.

New Zealand
(74/67) Inquiry for woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 15488/67.
(76/67) Inquiry for hardware items; light engineering products; vehicle accessories. E.S.B. 16848/67.
(76/67) Market report on furnishing and household fabrics. E.S.B 45150/66.

Nicaragua
(73/67) Inquiry for ceramics and glassware producing equipment. E.S.B. 16245/67.

Pakistan
(78/67) Manufacture under licence – agricultural chemicals. E.S.B. 16778/67.

Saudi Arabia
(74/67) Inquiry for engineering laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 42302/66.

South Africa
(74/67) Agency inquiry for cosmetics. E.S.B. 15301/67.
(77/67) Agency inquiry for electronic components. E.S.B. 15218/67.
(74/67) Inquiry for metal production equipment; steel mill equipment. E.S.B. 8177/67
(76/67) Inquiry for hollow ware; hospital ware; stainless steel items. E.S.B. 14245/67.

Sudan/Syria
(73/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 19916/G.

Swaziland
(73/67) Inquiry about the construction of a building for British High Commission. E.S.B. 16190/67.

Sweden
(77/67) Inquiry for electric lamps and fittings; electronic navigational equipment. E.S.B. 14038/67.

Switzerland
(77/67) Agency inquiry for earthenware; iron and steel products; ironmongery; stainless steel products. E.S.B. 15912/67.
(78/67) Agency inquiry for garden implements; lawn mowers. E.S.B. 16466/67.
(74/67) Inquiry for trucks. E.S.B. 16279/67
(78/67) Inquiry for food processing machinery. E.S.B. 10962/67.

Uganda
(74/67) Inquiry for cabinets; plastic working machinery; plastic raw material. E.S.B. 16223/67.

United States of America
(75/67) Agency inquiry for electrical instruments and components; hi-fi equipment. E.S.B. 11699/67.
(75/67) Agency inquiry for electrical products. E.S.B. 11801/67.
(74/67) Inquiry for steel flooring equipment. E.S.B. 16252/67.
(74/67) Inquiry for tinplate. E.S.B. 15798/67.
(77/67) Inquiry for metals. E.S.B. 9767/67.
(77/67) Inquiry for metal alloy. E.S.B. 16769/67.

Uruguay
(75/67) Inquiry for milk powder plant and equipment. E.S.B. 15377/67.

Vietnam
(74/67) Agency inquiry for textile fabrics. E.S.B. 8847/67.

Yugoslavia
(74/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals; fertilizers; vending machines. E.S.B. 10131/67.
(74/67) Agency inquiry for cigarette filter tips; construction equipment; dyes, pigments and inks; disposable hypodermics; pharmaceuticals; photographic equipment E.S.B. 10088/67.
(75/67) Agency inquiry for chemical and pharmaceutical products; contractors' plant; electrical engineering equipment; laboratory equipment; machine tools; measuring and controlling instruments medical and surgical instruments; mining machinery E.S.B. 12312/67.
(78/67) Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery; cars; consumer goods; marine engines; textiles; whisky. E.S.B. 7985/67.

Zambia
(78/67) Inquiry for electrical goods; furniture; haberdashery; household linens; shoes; textiles. E.S.B. 16906/67.

Materials Handling Equipment (GB) Ltd. – one of the 'Hunslet' Group of Companies – have recently supplied two of their 'Falcon' 6-ton sideloaders for service in Mozambique. These sideloaders, which will be used by the Mozambique Railways Administration have a maximum lifting height of 12 feet and a lifting capacity of 13,500 lb., at 30 inch load centres.

†For further details on the 'Export Service Bulletin' see page 1082.

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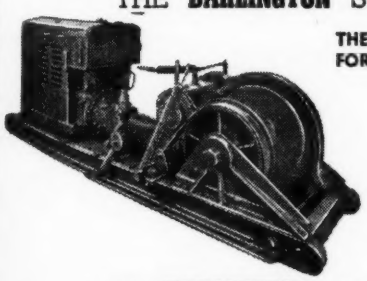

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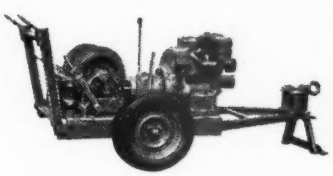

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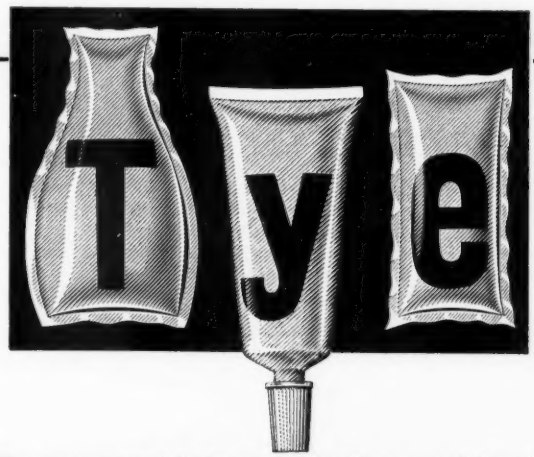

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM)

GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariffs in the European Economic Community

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 29, 1962 (page 1420) contained details of discriminatory tariff rates to be applied by the EEC to imports of certain goods from the United States.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européenes* No. 74, dated April 17, 1967, contains the text of Decision No. 67/251/CEE amending some of these tariff rates. The revised rates, which will come into effect on June 1, 1967, will apply to the following goods:

Common Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
32.09 A II	Varnishes and lacquers: distempers; prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather; other paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnishes or other paint or enamel media (other than pearl essence) . . .	15%
39.02 C VI (a)	Polystyrene and copolymers*	20%
51.04 A	Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres	35%

* In the form of liquid or pasty (including emulsion, dispersions and solutions), blocks, umps, powders (including moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms.

The French text of this Decision may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

An important West German Trade Mission saw the British Sarbe air/sea rescue beacon being manufactured when they visited Burndept Electronics Ltd., at Erith, Kent, on April 17. The managing director, Mr. Z. M. Banks (third from the left) is seen here explaining the capability of the Sarbe 310 transmitter/receiver beacon, used by the Royal Navy, to Dr. Ing E. Krochmann (far left) of the Institute of Automation, Berlin. Countries to which this particular beacon has already been sold by Burndept Electronics, a member of the Royston Group of Companies, include Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, India, Belgium, Norway, South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Kenya. The 30-strong mission stayed one week in the United Kingdom under the sponsorship of the British National Export Council and the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association. At Burndept the mission also saw the manufacture of ultrasonic cleaners, walkie-talkie sets and amplifiers for guitars.

FRANCE

Import sanitary regulations for live animals

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 8 announced that a general derogation may be granted under Article 2 of the arrêté of August 17, 1964, for live wild and domestic carnivorous animals fulfilling certain health conditions and gave details of the different veterinary certificates needed for the importation of cats and dogs, mink and other animals. Animals will not be admitted without these certificates.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Import regulations for plants

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of April 8 announced that imports of cuttings and hop plants into France (including Corsica) (Tariff heading Nos. 06.02 A ex II and 06.02 C ex II) are subject to certain regulations and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin, in the form established by the international convention for the protection of vegetables.

The full French text of the above notice and a copy of the certificate required may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

NORWAY

EFTA tariff reduction (correction)

IN THE NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 6, 1967, it was announced that as from December 31, 1966, 'capes and coats of cotton for girls' (tariff heading 61.02.651)

would be removed from the list of goods to which a slower timetable of EFTA tariff reduction applies and accordingly, when of EFTA origin, duty would be nil. However, the Board of Trade have recently received notice that the Norwegian authorities have confirmed that these goods shall continue to be quoted as among those to which a slower timetable of EFTA tariff reduction applies. The EFTA rate of duty on these goods, as from December 31, 1966, will thus be a 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. This duty will be gradually eliminated by the end of 1969 with annual reductions of 10 per cent on the m.f.n. rate of duty.

SPAIN

Customs tariff

IN THE *State Gazette* of April 1, the Spanish authorities announced modifications to certain sub-headings of their customs tariff, and revised sub-headings and import duties are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	Definitive Duty	Transitory Duty
29.11 A 2	Ethanal (acetaldehyde, paraldehyde and metaldehyde)	28%	24%
29.13 A 1	Acetone	25%	18%
29.14 D	Acrylic and methacrylic acids, their salts and esters	29%	25%
29.27 A	Acetone cyanohydrin and benzyl cyanide	26%	22%
B	Acrylicnitrile (monomers)	20%	Free
C	Other	20%	13%
39.02 A	Polyethylene:		
1	In liquid, pasty, blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms	25%	22%
2	In monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm., seamless tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes, plates, sheets, strip, film and foil and rectangular articles cut therefrom	25%	25%
40.05	Plates, sheets and strips of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of heading 40.01 or 40.02; granules of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanization; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black or with silica, in any form, of a kind known as masterbatch:		
A	Mixed samples with carbon black	20%	16%
B	Other	15%	12·5%
73.18 A	Unworked optical glass:		
1	Parallelepipedal plates and blocks	25%	Free
2	Lens blanks or trepanned discs:		
a	With a refraction index between 1,500 and 1,550 inclusive:		
1	with two transparent faces	25%	Free
2	with one transparent face	25%	22·5%
a	Spherical and toric	25%	22·5%
b	Other	25%	Free
b	Other	25%	Free
B	Unworked optical glass for medical use:		
1	Gobs	Free	Free
2	Lens blanks:		
a	Bifocal and multifocal	24%	20%
b	Other	20%	Free
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits:		
B	Welded tubes of steel of thickness of 10 to 16 cms.	35%	23%
C	Other (welded, open-seamed, riveted, etc.)	30%	15%
82.05	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, for machine tools or for power-operated hand tools, including dies for wire-drawing extrusion, dies for metal and rock drilling bits:		
A	Tools of any material for drilling land (mobile cones, tricones, bicones)	35%	1%
B	Other:		
1	of high carbon steel	40%	19%
2	of alloy steel	35%	16%
3	of metallic carbides	40%	19%
4	of precious or semi-precious stones and abrasive materials	25%	9·5%
5	of other materials	35%	16%
90.01	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets or plates of polarizing material:		
A	Optical polished lenses:		
1	Bifocal and multifocal	40%	25%
2	Other	30%	22·5%
B	Prisms	40%	31·5%
C	Sheets or plates of polarizing material	25%	18·5%
D	Other	5%	1%

Home Tax Compensation Levy

IN THE *State Gazette* of April 1, the Spanish authorities announced a large number of increases in the Home Tax Compensation Levy. The list of amendments is too extensive to publish in detail but selected items under the following chapters of their customs tariff are affected:

Chapter No.	Description
14	Vegetable plaiting and carving materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified.
28	Inorganic chemicals, organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals, o rare earth metals, of radio-active elements and of isotopes.
29	Organic chemicals.
30	Pharmaceutical products.
31	Fertilizers.
32	Tanning and dyeing extracts, tannins and their derivatives, dyes, colours, paints and varnishes; putty, fillers and stopping inks.
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.
69	Ceramic products.
70	Glass and glassware.
84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.
85	Electrical machinery and equipment; parts thereof.
87	Vehicles, other than railway or tramway rolling-stock; parts thereo.
88	Aircraft and parts thereof; parachutes; catapults and similar aircraft launching gear; ground flying trainers.
92	Musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic; parts and accessories for such articles.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Suspension of customs duties

IN THE *State Gazette* of April 1, the Spanish authorities announced the following regulations regarding import duties:

Tariff heading	Description	Details
09.01 A	Coffee beans, not roasted	Suspension of duties extended to June 26
73.07 B 4 a	Slabs of non-special iron or steel of more than 1,000 kgs weight and more than 120 mm. thickness	Suspension of duties extended to July 2

Duties within quota limits

IN THE *State Gazette* of April 1, the Spanish authorities announced the establishment of a duty-free quota of 1,500 tons for the import of butyl alcohol (Tariff heading 29.04A3) for the Spanish methylcetane industries. This quota is valid for one year from April 4, 1967.

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FINLAND

Customs Tariff amendments

FINNISH LAWS NOS. 570 and 735 made the following amendments to the Finnish Customs Tariff with effect from December 1, 1966, and January 1, 1967, respectively. (These amendments have been incorporated in the amendment pages to the official Finnish Tariff recently issued under reference Muutos III/joulukuu 66 TKK II).

Notes:

(e) Appearing before a customs duty denotes that the duty or exemption from duty is applicable if the importer is able to prove that the corresponding goods are of a kind not manufactured on an industrial scale in Finland.

(t) Appearing before a customs duty denotes that the rate is to be applied subject to compliance by the importer with the conditions stipulated in the note for the relevant heading, in accordance with the Decision of the Council of Ministers concerning the rates applicable in respect of goods intended for use in industry.

Customs Tariff No.		Description	Unit	M.F.N. Rate of Duty
B.N. Heading	Sub-Heading			Fmks. per Unit or % *ad val.*
Ex 03.01		Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen:		
		Note to subheadings 03.01.040, 050, 100, 200, 240, 250, 300, 400 (*fish other than salmon or fish of the herring species*).		
		Whole or cleaned fish classified under this sub-heading and to be used as animal fodder is duty free on condition it is dyed as prescribed by the Board of Customs.		
		Fish roes:		
	801	Of the sturgeon family	Kg.	10·00
	802	Of the cod family		Free
	809	Of other fish	Kg.	0·15
Ex 03.02		Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:		
		Fish roes:		
	702	Of the sturgeon family	Kg.	10·00
	703	Of the cod family, in barrels		Free
	708	Other	Kg.	0·30
15.02		Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow (including 'premier jus') produced from those fats:		
	100	Unrendered fats		Free
		Rendered tallow:		
	200	Premier jus (Note)		6% t 3%
	900	Other (Note)		6% t 3%
		Note to sub-headings 15.02.200 and 900:		
		Tallows falling within these sub-headings and used in industry as raw materials for the manufacture of soap, leather, lubricating oils or sulphonated oils, are liable to duty at the rate of 3% *ad val.* on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
15.03		Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil, and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way:		
	020	Lard oil		Free
	030	Oleo margarine		Free
		Other:		
	093	Unfit for human consumption (Note)		10% t 5%
		Note to sub-heading 15.03.093:		
		Products falling within this sub-heading and used in industry as raw material for the manufacture of soap are liable to duty at the rate of 5% *ad val.*, on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers		
	099	Other		16%
Ex 15.04		Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined:		
		Other than: crude whale, spermaceti, seal or herring oils, and oils and train oils with high vitamin content or medicinal train oils including those for veterinary purposes:		
	902	Unfit as such for human consumption		10%
	908	Other		16%
15.05		Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin)		Free
15.07		Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:		
	002	Castor oil		Free
	004	Tung oil		Free
	006	Oiticica oil		Free
		Linseed oil, unfit as such for human consumption:		
	010	Unbleached	Kg.	0·05
	015	Bleached	Kg.	0·06
		Other:		
		Unfit as such for human consumption:		
	040	Soya bean oil (Note)		10%
	070	Cottonseed oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	110	Groundnut oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	140	Olive oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	170	Palm oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	210	Coconut oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	240	Palm kernel oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	340	Sesamum oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	370	Colza, rape and turnip oils		10% t 5%
	410	Mustard oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	460	Sunflower oil (Note)		10% t 5%
	490	Other (Note)		10% t 5%
		Note:		
		Fats and oils falling within sub-headings 15.07.040 to 490, excluding colza, rape and turnip oils (.370), and used in industry as raw material for the manufacture of soap, leather, lubricating oils, or sulphonated oils, are liable to duty at the rate of 5% *ad val.*, on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
		Other:		
	540	Soya bean oil		16% t 5%
	570	Cottonseed oil		16% t 5%
	610	Groundnut oil		16% t 5%
	640	Olive oil (Note)		16% t 5%
		Note:		
		Olive oil falling within sub-heading 15.07.640, and used in industry as raw material for the manufacture of preserves, medicaments, skin creams, shampoos or soap is liable to duty at the rate of 5% *ad val.*, on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
	670	Palm oil		16%
	710	Coconut oil		16%
	740	Palm kernel oil		16%
	840	Sesamum oil		16%
	870	Colza, rape and turnip oils		16%
	910	Mustard oil		16%
	960	Sunflower oil		16%
	990	Other		16%
15.08		Animal and vegetable oils, boiled, oxidized, dehydrated, sulphurized, blown or polymerized by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise modified:		
	001	Blown		16%
		Other:		
	109	Animal oils		Free
		Vegetable oils:		
	210	Linseed oil, boiled	Kg.	0·16
	290	Other		Free
15.09		Degras		Free
15.10		Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols:		
		Fatty acids; acid oils from refining:		
	100	Olein		Free
	200	Stearin		Free
	500	Other	Kg.	0·10
	600	Fatty alcohols		Free
15.11		Glycerol and glycerol lyes:		
		Glycerol:		
	100	Crude		Free
	200	Refined		Free
	300	Glycerol lyes		Free
15.12		Animal or vegetable fats and oils, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened by any other process whether or not refined, but not further prepared:		
		Animal fats and oils:		
		Fats and oils wholly of fish or marine animals:		
	112	Unfit as such for human consumption		20%
	118	Other		20%
		Other:		
	192	Unfit as such for human consumption		20%
	198	Other		20%
		Vegetable fats and oils:		
	202	Unfit as such for human consumption		20%
	208	Other		20%
15.14		Spermaceti, crude, pressed or refined, whether or not coloured		Free
15.15		Beeswax and other insect waxes, whether or not coloured		Free
15.16		Vegetable waxes, whether or not coloured:		
	100	Carnauba wax		Free
	900	Other		Free
Ex 16.04		Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:		
		Fish roes:		
	903	True caviar	Kg.	40·0
	904	Roes of fish of the cod family as semi finished preparations, in containers of a net weight exceeding 45 Kg. to be used as raw material by industry		Free
	908	Other	Kg.	4·60
		Other fish products:		
	951	In hermetically sealed containers	Kg.	4·60
	959	In other packings	Kg.	0·21
Ex 22.09		Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages;		

Customs Tariff No.		Description	Unit	M.F.N. Rate of Duty
B.N. Heading	Sub-Heading			Fmks. per Unit or % *ad val.*
		compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:		
		Compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:		
	901	Preparations to be used by industry for the manufacture of products liable to the tax imposed on refreshment drinks, subject to the application of the security or declaration procedure		t Free
Ex 29.23		Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds:		
	100	Ethanolamine		Free
32.05		Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents; substantive to the fibre; natural indigo		Free
32.06		Colour lakes		Free
Ex 32.07		Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores:		
	900	Other than white pigments		Free
Ex 34.02		Organic surface-active agents; surface-active preparations and washing preparations whether or not containing soap:		
		Organic surface-active agents:		
	110	Active anionic products		Free
	120	Non-ionic products		Free
	190	Other		Free
35.03		Gelatin (including gelatin in rectangles, whether or not coloured or surface worked) and gelatin derivatives; glues derived from bones, hides, nerves, tendons or from similar products, and fish glues; isinglass:		
		Gelatin and gelatin derivatives; fish glues; isinglass:		
	101	Gelatin in sheets		5%
	109	Other		5%
	500	Glues derived from bones, hides and the like (Note)		20% t 5%
		Note: Glues falling within sub-heading 35.03.500 and used in the wood-processing industry for the manufacture of paper and paper board or of products made therefrom, are liable to duty at the rate of 5% *ad val.* on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
35.05		Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues:		
	001	Dextrine and dextrin glues (Note)	Kg.	0·30 t Free
	004	Soluble or roasted starches (Note)	Kg.	0·50 t Free
	009	Starch glues (Note)	Kg.	0·30 t Free
		Note: Products falling within these sub-headings and used in the textile industry for the manufacture of textile products or in the wood-processing industry for the manufacture of paper and paper board or of products made therefrom or of wood products falling in heading No. 44.15, are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
37.01		Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitized, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth:		
	100	X-ray films and plates		Free
	200	Films in the flat and film packs		5%
	900	Photographic plates		5%
38.12		Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather and like industries:		
	100	Containing starch or starch products (Note)	Kg.	0·30 t Free
		Note: Products falling within sub-heading 38.12.100 and used in the textile, leather or wood processing industries as glazings, dressings or mordants, are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers:		
	800	Prepared mordants		Free
	900	Other		Free
39.19		Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:		
		Products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries:		
	110	Napthenic acid and sulphonaphthenic acid, crude, and salts thereof not soluble in water		Free
	120	Mixed alkylbenzenes, mixed alkylnaphthalenes and mixed alkylenes		Free
	190	Brake fluids and anti-freeze fluids		10%
	201	Flotation agents based on fatty acids		10%
	350	Ion exchangers		Free
	400	Unsintered mixtures containing metallic carbides, for the manufacture of articles of metallic carbides		Free
	450	Foundry core binders containing starch or starch products		10%
		Cements or mortars:		
	510	Refractory		Free
	520	Inorganic acid-resistant		Free
	590	Other, whether or not hydraulic		Free
	601	Prepared catalysts for use in the chemical industry		Free
	602	Mixtures of propellent gases for use in aerosol containers		Free
	810	AIV acid		Free
	910	Shellac based mass for the manufacture of gramophone records		Free
	930	Mass for the manufacture of electrodes		Free
		Other:		
	951	Products and preparations for use as additives or auxiliary materials in a manufacturing process of the textile, pulp, paper, leather, furskin, rubber, plastic materials, mining or foundry industries, not containing starch or starch products		Free
	959	Other		10%
	990	Residual products of the chemical or allied industries		Free
ex 39.01		Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized and whether or not linear (e.g. phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):		
		Worked:		
	601	Artificial sausage casings		15%
	602	Reflective products containing glass grains (ballotini), whether or not coated with adhesive		Free
	605	Adhesive tape and other products coated with adhesive, whether not not surface worked		20%
		Other:		
		Plates, sheets and strip:		
	710	Of foam plastics		22%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·35
	720	Laminated		22%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·35
	790	Other		22%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·35
	800	Film and foil, whether or not in the form of tubes (Note)		20% t Free
		Note: Film and foil falling within sub-heading 39.01.800 and used in industry as base material for the manufacture of metallized film or foil for electrical capacitors are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
		Monofil, pipes, tubes, sticks and rods:		
	910	Reinforced		25%
	990	Other		10%
ex 39.02		Polymerization and copolymerization products (e.g. polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):		
		Worked:		
	601	Artificial sausage casings		15%
	602	Reflective products containing glass grains (ballotini), whether or not coated with adhesive		Free
	605	Adhesive tape and other products coated with adhesive, whether or not surface worked		20%
		Other:		
		Plates, sheets and strip:		
	710	Flooring tiles		22%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·35
	720	Sheets of foam plastic materials		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·95
		Other:		
	791	Of olefinic plastics		20%
	792	Of styrene plastics		20%
	794	Of acrylic plastics		10%
	797	Of vinyl plastics (Note)		20% t Free
		Note: Plates or sheets of vinyl plastic material falling within sub-heading 39.02.797 and used in industry for the manufacture of laminated safety glass are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
	799	Of other plastics		20%
	800	Film and foil, whether or not in the form of tubes (Note)		20% t Free
		Note: Film and foil falling within sub-heading 39.02.800 and used in industry as base material for the manufacture of metallized film and foil for electrical capacitors are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
		Tubes and pipes:		
	851	Of acrylic plastics		10%
	859	Of other plastics		22%
		Monofil, sticks and rods:		
	901	Of acrylic plastics		10%
	909	Of other plastics		22%
ex 39.03		Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not (e.g. collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibres:		
		Worked:		

(Continued on next page)

FINLAND, *continued*

Customs B.N. Heading	Tariff No. Sub-Heading	Description	Unit	M.F.N. Rate of Duty Fmks per Unit or % *ad val.*
	601	Artificial sausage casings		15%
	602	Reflective products containing glass grains (ballotini), whether or not coated with adhesive		Free
	605	Adhesive tape and other products coated with adhesive, whether or not surface worked		20%
		Other:		
		Cellulose plastics:		
		Plates, sheets and strip:		
	610	Of foam plastics, including viscose sponge		25%
		Other:		
	620	Of cellulose nitrate		Free
	699	Of other cellulose plastics (Note)		10% t Free
		Note: Plates or sheets of cellulose acetate falling within sub-heading 39.03.699 and used in industry for the manufacture of laminated safety glass are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
		Film and foil, also in the form of tubes:		
		Of regenerated cellulose:		
	731	Coated with plastic materials or printed		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	3·50
	739	Other		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	1·35
		Of cellulose acetate:		
	751	Coated with plastic materials or printed		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	3·50
	759	Other		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	1·35
		Of other cellulose plastics:		
	792	Coated with plastic materials or printed		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	3·50
	798	Other		25%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	1·35
	800	Monofil, pipes, tubes, sticks and rods		25%
		Vulcanized fibre:		
	910	With uncoloured and unvarnished surface		5%
	990	Other		6%
ex 39.05		Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (e.g. chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidized rubber, cyclized rubber):		
		Worked:		
	601	Artificial sausage casings		15%
	602	Reflective products containing glass grains (ballotini), whether or not coated with adhesive glue		Free
	609	Other		20%
39.06		Other high polymers, artificial resins, and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters; linoxyn:		
		Unworked:		
	100	Alginic acid, its salts and esters		Free
	401	Starch modified by etherification or esterification (Note)	Kg.	0·50 t Free
		Note: Products falling within sub-heading 39.06.401 and used in the textile industry for the manufacture of textiles or in the wood processing industry for the manufacture of paper and paperboard or of products made therefrom or of wood products falling within heading 44.15 are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
	409	Other		Free
		Worked:		
	601	Artificial sausage casings		15%
	602	Reflective products containing glass grains (ballotini), whether or not coated with adhesive		Free
	609	Other		20%
ex 39.07		Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings 39.01 to 39.06:		
	001	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting		25%
	002	Artificial sausage casings		15%
44.14	(All)	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm.; veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm.		Free
ex.21		Other articles o48f paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding:		
	940	Artificial sausage casings		15%
ex 51.04		Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of headings 51.01 or 51.02:		
		Other than cord fabrics:		
		Of synthetic man-made fibre materials:		
	040	Fabrics of a width not exceeding 60 cm., to be used for the industrial manufacture of umbrellas and sunshades, subject to the application of the security or declaration procedure		t 20%
59.14		Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles:		
		Wicks, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like:		
	101	Plaited		10%
	109	Other		35%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	2·25
	200	Tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles		10%
62.05		Other made-up textile articles (including dress patterns):		
		Made-up textile articles, in the piece:		
	001	Of natural silk and/or man-made fibres falling within heading No. 51.01		40%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	6·50
	005	Of other textile materials		40%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	4·00
	006	Made-up umbrella and sunshade covers		40%
		minimum duty per	piece	4·00
	009	Other		40%
66.01		Umbrellas and sunshades (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents, and garden and similar umbrellas):		
	100	Umbrellas, sunshades and walking stick umbrellas		40%
		minimum duty per	piece	4·00
	200	Umbrella tents and garden and similar umbrellas		40%
		minimum duty per	piece	4·00
70.05		Unworked, drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles:		
		Uncoloured drawn glass:		
	100	Of a thickness of not more than 4·2 mm. (Note)		35%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·25 t Free
	200	Of a thickness of more than 4·2 mm.		35%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·25
	901	Flashed glass		35%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·90
	909	Other (Note)		35%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·25 t Free
		Note: Glass falling within sub-headings 70.05.100 and 909 of a thickness not exceeding 4·2 mm. and used in industry for the manufacture of laminated motor car windscreens and windows, bent and shaped, is duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
70.06		Cast, rolled, drawn, or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass), in rectangles, surface ground or polished but not further worked (Note)		35%
		minimum duty per	Kg.	0·60 t Free
		Note: Glass falling within heading 70.06 of a thickness not exceeding 4·2 mm. other than flashed or wired glass, and used in industry for the manufacture of laminated motor car windscreens and windows, bent and shaped, is duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
73.12		Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled or cold rolled:		
		Hot rolled, not clad, etc., with metal:		
	110	Of a thickness of not less than 3 mm.		Free
	120	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm.		Free
	300	Cold rolled, not clad, etc., with metal		Free
		Tinned:		
	610	Of a thickness of not less than 0·33 mm.		Free
	620	Of a thickness of less than 0·33 mm.		Free
	700	Galvanized		Free
	990	Clad, etc., with other metal		Free
73.13		Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot rolled or cold rolled:		
		Dynamo and transformer sheets:		
	071	Not surface-coated		Free
	079	Other		Free
		Other:		
		Not clad with metal:		
	111	Of a thickness of 30 mm. or more		Free
	118	Of a thickness of less than 30 mm. but more than 4·75 mm.		6%
		Of a thickness of not more than 4·75 mm.:		
		Hot rolled:		
	130	Of a thickness of 3 mm. or more (but not more than 4·75 mm.)		Free
		Of a thickness of less than 3 mm.:		
	151	Not surface-coated		Free
	159	Other		Free
		Cold rolled:		
	310	Of a thickness of 3 mm. or more (but not more than 4·75 mm.)		Free
		Of a thickness of less than 3 mm.:		
	331	Not surface-coated		Free
	339	Other		Free
		Clad with metal:		
		Tinned:		
	610	Of a thickness of 0·33 mm. or more		Free
	650	Of a thickness of less than 0·33 mm.		Free
		Galvanized:		

Customs Tariff No.		Description	Unit	M.F.N. Rate of Duty
B.N. Heading	Sub-Heading			Fmks per Unit or % *ad val.*
	710	Of a thickness of 3mm. or more		Free
		Of a thickness of less than 3 mm.:		
	750	Corrugated		Free
	790	Other		Free
		Clad with other metal:		
	910	Of a thickness of 3 mm. or more		Free
	990	Of a thickness of less than 3 mm.		Free
73.15		Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings 73.06 to 73.14:		
	010	Puddled bars and pilings		3%
		Ingots, blocks, lumps and similar forms, of steel:		
	021	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		3%
	029	Of alloy steel		3%
		Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars:		
	032	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	039	Of alloy steel		Free
		Pieces roughly shaped by forging, of steel:		
	041	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		6%
	049	Of alloy steel		6%
		Coils for re-rolling:		
	052	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		6%
	058	Of alloy steel		6%
		Universal plates, of steel:		
		Of a width of more than 250 mm. but not more than 1,200 mm., of a thickness of not more than 1/10th of the width, but not less than 30 mm.:		
	061	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	062	Of stainless steel		6%
	065	Of other alloy steel		Free
		Other:		
	066	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		6%
	067	Of stainless steel		6%
	069	Of other alloy steel		6%
		Wire rod:		
	071	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		15%
	072	Of stainless steel		15%
	079	Of other alloy steel		15%
		Bars and rods:		
		Hot-rolled, forged or extruded:		
		Other than angles, shapes or sections, etc.:		
		Forged tool steel, forged or rolled high-speed steel:		
	081	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		5%
	083	Of alloy steel		5%
		Forged, other:		
	084	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		5%
	085	Of stainless steel		10%
	086	Of other alloy steel		5%
		Other:		
	087	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		10%
	088	Of stainless steel		10%
	089	Of other alloy steel		10%
		Hollow mining drill steel:		
	091	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		10% e Free
	099	Of alloy steel		10% e Free
		Sheet piling and wide-flanged I sections; other angles, shapes and sections, weighing 60 kg. or more per metre:		
	101	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		10% e Free
	109	Of alloy steel		10% e Free
		Other angles, shapes and sections weighing less than 60 kg. per metre:		
		Of a height of 80 mm. or more:		
	111	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		10%
	113	Of stainless steel		10%
	115	Of other alloy steel		10%
		Of a height of less than 80 mm.:		
	116	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		10%
	117	Of stainless steel		10%
	119	Of other alloy steel		10%
		Cold-formed or cold-finished:		
	131	High speed steel (Note)		5% t Free
		Other:		
		Other than angles, shapes and sections, etc.:		
	132	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed (Note)		15% t Free
	133	Of stainless steel (Note)		15% t Free
	135	Of other alloy steel (Note)		15% t Free
		Angles, shapes and sections, etc.:		
	136	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed (Note)		15% t Free
	137	Of stainless steel (Note)		15% t Free
	139	Of other alloy steel (Note)		15% t Free
		Note: Bars and rods falling within sub-headings 73.15.131-139 and used in industry for the manufacture of files are duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
		Hoop and strip:		
	141	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	142	Of stainless steel		Free
	145	Of other alloy steel		Free
		Sheets and plates:		
		Dynamo and transformer sheets:		
	151	Not surface-coated		Free
	159	Other		Free
		Other:		
		Of a thickness of 30 mm. or more:		
	161	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	162	Of stainless steel		Free
	169	Of other alloy steel		Free
		Of a thickness less than 30 mm., but more than 4·75 mm.:		
	171	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		6%
	172	Of stainless steel		Free
	179	Of other alloy steel		6%
		Of a thickness of 4·75 mm. or less but not less than 3 mm.:		
	181	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	182	Of stainless steel		Free
	189	Of other alloy steel		Free
		Of a thickness of less than 3 mm.:		
		Not surface-coated:		
	191	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	192	Of stainless steel		Free
	195	Of other alloy steel		Free
		Clad, etc., with metal; covered or coated with material other than metal:		
	196	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	197	Of stainless steel		Free
	199	Of other alloy steel		Free
		Wire:		
		Electrical resistance wire:		
	201	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed		Free
	209	Of alloy steel		Free
		Other:		
	311	Of high carbon steel, unalloyed (Note)		20% t 6%
	312	Of stainless steel		Free
	319	Of other alloy steel (Note)		20% t 6%
		Note: Wire falling within sub-heading 73.15.311 and 319 and used in industry for the manufacture of cables, cloth, netting or springs is liable to duty at 6% *ad val.*, on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers:		
73.18		Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high pressure hydro-electric conduits:		
	050	Tube and pipe blanks		Free
		Seamless tubes and pipes:		
		Not clad, etc., with metal:		
	061	In straight lengths		Free
	065	Other		10%
		Clad, etc., with metal:		
	066	In straight lengths		Free
	069	Other		10%
		Welded tubes and pipes:		
	071	Not clad, etc., with metal		10%
	079	Clad, etc., with metal		10%
		Other tubes and pipes:		
	091	Not clad, etc., with metal		10%
	099	Clad, etc., with metal		10%
74.05		Copper foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 mm.:		
	001	Backed with paper or other reinforcing material		Free
	009	Other		15%
ex 76.04		Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·20 mm.:		
		Other than backed with paper or other reinforcing material:		
		Other than embossed, coated or printed:		
	909	Of a thickness not exceeding 0·03 mm. (Note)		23% t Free
		Note: Foil, falling within heading No. 76.04.909, and backed in industry with paper or other reinforcing material is duty free on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
ex 84.61		Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:		
	043	Aerosol valves		Free
ex 85.14		Microphones and stands therefor; loud-speakers, audio frequency electric amplifiers:		
	200	Loudspeakers (Note)		18% t 5%
		Note: Loudspeakers not framed nor mounted, falling within heading No. 85.14.200 and used in industry for the manufacture of teletechnical apparatus, are liable to duty at the rate of 5% *ad val.* on conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers.		
ex 85.15		Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:		

(*Continued on next page*)

FINLAND, *continued*

Customs Tariff No.		Description	Unit	M.F.N. Rate of Duty
B.N. Heading	Sub-Heading			Fmks per Unit or % *ad val.*
		Parts:		
		Unassembled parts:		
	911	Cases and cabinets		17%
	919	Other		5%
		Assembled parts:		
	992	Channel selectors		5%
	993	Radiotelephonic couplers		18% e 5%
	999	Other		17%
ex 85.18		Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable:		
		Weighing not more than 250 gms. net each:		
		Fixed:		
	110	Electrolytic capacitors		5%
	191	Ceramic capacitors		5%
	199	Other		17%
	200	Variable		5%
ex 85.19		Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (e.g. switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders, terminals, terminal strips and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels:		
		Resistors:		
		Variable:		
	621	Weighing more than 25 gms. each		5%
	625	Weighing not more than 25 gms. each		5%
		Fixed:		
	691	Weighing more than 25 gms. each		5%
	695	Weighing not more than 25 gms. each		5%
85.21	(All)	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas-filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted transistors and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors; mounted piezo-electric crystals		Free

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458/459/461).

MALAWI

Import and export control

THE MALAWI Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Agriculture) Regulations, 1967, published as Government Notice No. 75, states that the Malawi Minister of Natural Resources *may* make Orders prohibiting, restricting or otherwise controlling the import into, or the export from, Malawi of any goods specified in the Schedule or any class of such goods:

SCHEDULE

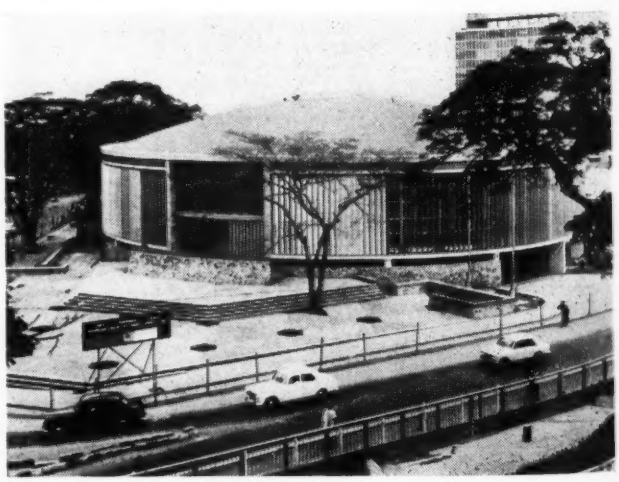
1. Animal semen
2. Barley; barley malt
3. Bees, unmanufactured beeswax, fundation comb
4. Bones; bone meal
5. Carcasses, portions of carcasses and offal of animals (including poultry and other birds, but excluding reptiles) and the edible products manufactured therefrom, including beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pig meat, goat meat, and canned products
6. Compound animal feedstuffs
7. Dairy produce, including ice cream and ice cream mix
8. Eggs of poultry and other birds, whether in shell, pulp or dried form
9. Fish, whether fresh or dried, including fish meal
10. Fodder; forage
11. Grain of any variety, including barley, beans, groundnuts, and grain meals, flours and residues
12. Hay; grass or straw in any variety
13. Hides and skins
14. Honey; unprocessed royal jelly; any bottle, can, jar, or other receptacle whatsoever which has been used solely for storing or transporting honey or unprocessed royal jelly
15. Sorghums, sorghum meal, sorghum malt
16. Live animals, including poultry and other birds, but excluding reptiles
17. Manure
18. Meat meal, blood meal, carcass meal
19. Oil seeds, oil meal, oil cake, and offals and residues from oil seeds
20. Potatoes
21. Seeds for planting in quantities exceeding 200 lb.
22. Tea
23. Tomatoes
24. Tobacco (unproctored)
25. Unprocessed poultry feathers, which are not part of a manufactured article
26. Used beehives, used beekeeping accessories and appliances
27. Used poultry crates and incubators
28. Vaccines, toxins, sera and analogous biological products used for the diagnosis or treatment of diseases in animals
29. Vegetable oils
30. Citrus fruit
31. Bananas
32. Livefish including the eggs and spawn thereof
33. Wild animals, wild animal trophies and wild animal products.

THE MALAWI Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Agriculture) Order, 1967, published as Government Notice No. 80, issues a revised list of such goods subject to import and export licensing in Malawi. The list is reproduced below:

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I – GOODS FOR THE IMPORT OF WHICH A PERMIT IS REQUIRED

1. Beans, excluding:
   (a) seed beans in quanties of less than 200 lb;
   (b) beans which are tinned, bottled or otherwise preserved
2. Ghee
3. Compound products containing flour, meal, residues and other preparations of a kind suitable only for use as animal feedstuffs, but excluding:
   (a) chemical additions to animal feedstuff;
   (b) antibiotic growth stimulants;
   (c) inert fillers;
   (d) trace elements;
   (e) synthetic animal feedstuffs;
   (f) bird seed;
   (g) cat and dog feeds;
   (h) salt lick for cattle
4. Eggs of poultry, whether in shell, pulp or dried form; eggs of wild birds
5. Gram; dhal
6. Groundnuts
7. Maize, including:
   (a) dried maize, on or off the cob;
   (b) crushed maize; or
   (c) samp
   but excluding green maize on the cob
8. Maise meal, including:
   (a) maize grit;
   (b) maize cones;
   (c) hominy chop;
   (d) maize offals, or
   (e) processed maize meal with or without additives



New premises at Ibadan, Nigeria, for The Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd. The architects were Ronald Ward & Partners, London, in conjunction with Ronald Ward & Associates, Lagos; the consulting engineers were Hay & Barry, London, and the quantity surveyors were A. E. Thornton-Firkin and Partners of London.

9. Oil seeds, oil-meal, oil-cake; offals and residues from oil-seeds
10. Potatoes
11. Live poultry, including day-old chicks
12. Rice, in the grain
13. Rupoko, rupoko meal (finger millet)
14. Vegetable oils, but excluding almond oil, castor oil, coconut oil, linseed oil or olive oil
15. Bananas
16. Live fish, including the eggs and spawn thereof
17. Wild animals, wild animal trophies and wild animal products.

PART II – GOODS FOR THE EXPORT OF WHICH A PERMIT IS REQUIRED

1. Beans or peas
2. Bean meal
3. Groundnuts
4. Sorghums, sorghum meal or sorghum malt
5. Maize, including:
   (a) dried maize, on or off the cob;
   (b) crushed maize; or
   (c) samp;
   but excluding green maize on the cob
6. Maize meal, including
   (a) maize grits;
   (b) maize cones;
   (c) hominy chop; or
   (d) maize offals
7. Munga or munga meal (millets)
8. Rupoko, rupoko meal (finger millets), gram or dhal
9. Oil seeds, oil-meal, or oil-cake
10. Rice in the grain
11. Seeds for planting in quantities of more than 200 lb
12. Tobacco (unproctored)
13. Live fish, including the eggs and spawn thereof
14. Wild animals, wild animal trophies and wild animal products.

Inquiries on this subject affecting United Kingdom exports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Import control regulations, 1967

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 27, 1967 (pages 241-245) of the contents of South African Government Notice R2083 relating to the import control regulations for 1967.

Notice R316, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of March 10, sets out the following amendments to these regulations:

FREE LIST

The item 'prepared additives for mineral oils not packed for retail sale' is amended to read 'Additives for mineral oils and petrol not prepared for retail sale.'

Man-made staple fibres – tariff heading 56.02 is added.

Secondhand overcoats – tariff heading Ex 61.01 is deleted and replaced by Ex 63.01.

The following items are added:

White spirits Ex 27.10
Petroleum jelly 27.12

Spare parts and needles for industrial sewing and knitting machines – tariff headings Ex 84.37 and Ex 84.38 are added.

Clock movements – tariff headings 91.07, 91.09 and 91.10 are deleted and heading 91.11 is amended to read Ex 91.11.

CONSUMER GOODS

The regulation prohibiting the use of permits, issued for the import of general merchandise covered by Group 4 (b)(i), for the import of goods in Group 4 (a) (Schedule II) has been modified. Group 4 (b)(i) general merchandise permits are now valid for the importation of all the goods detailed in Sections (1) to (6) of Schedule II, but not for the goods listed in Section (7) to Schedule II.

Bibs and feeders – tariff headings Ex 39.07, Ex 40.13, Ex 60.05 and Ex 61.02 are deleted and replaced by Ex 61.11.

Clocks and watches (excluding gold and silver-cased) – tariff headings 91.07, 91.09, 91.10 and 91.11 are added.

The item 'cartridges (excluding .22 cartridges)' is amended to read 'cartridges (excluding .22, 7.62 mm and 9 mm, but including .308 soft nose).'

Household crockery (excluding ornaments) – tariff heading Ex 69.11 is added.

RESTRICTED LIST

The following introductory note is inserted:

'In the case of jewellery consisting of gold medallions, or necklaces, pendants, girdles and brooches, containing gold medallions, proof of the country of manufacture of such medallions must be furnished before the granting of a permit for the importation thereof will be considered.'

The item 'fieldglasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes' is deleted.

Note:

The items appearing in the Restricted List are exempt from the production of specific permits when they are imported under rebate of customs duty under the Third Schedule to the Customs and Excise Act, No. 91 of 1964, with the exception of poplin.

RHODESIA

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Tariff) (Amendment) Notices, 1967 (No. 5) and (No. 6), published as Rhodesia Notices Nos. 269 and 268 respectively on April 14, amend the Rhodesian Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff Item No.	Item	Duty
32	RHODESIA NOTICE 269 Milk (including cream) condensed or preserved: By the repeal of paragraph (b) and by the substitution of: (b) Skimmed or separated: (i) Skimmed milk powder: (A) In bulk . . . . . per lb. (B) Not in bulk . . . . . per lb. (ii) Whey powder and buttermilk powder per lb. (iii) Other . . . . . per lb.	 £0 0s. 1d. £0 1s. 6d. £0 1s. 0d. £0 0s. 1d.
133	RHODESIA NOTICE 268 By the repeal of sub-item (1) and by the substitution of: (1) Picks, shovels, spades, forks, axes and hatchets, and agricultural hand tools, n.e.e.: (a) Shovels and spades . . . . . *ad val.* or each and, in addition *ad val.* (b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	 30% £0 2s. 6d. 20% whichever duty shall be the greater 20%

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1967 (No. 1), published as Rhodesia Notice No. 270 on April 14, amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1967, to the following extent:

	Effective rate
FIRST SCHEDULE	
By the insertion of the following items:	
Ex 120 (c) Aluminium foil, in reels, unprinted, of a thickness of 0·05 millimetre and of a width of not more than 51 millimetres . .	Free
Ex 122 (1) Iron and steel: ex (c) (i) (A) Rod, of a diameter of 3¼ inches or 4 inches . .	Free
SECOND SCHEDULE	
By the insertion of the following item:	
134 Pipes, piping, tubes, tubing and fittings: of metal or substitutes therefor: (iii) Wrought iron or steel pipes and tubes, black or galvanized, n.e.e.	Free

EXPORT ASSISTANCE PICK-A-BACK ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXPORTS

A booklet containing the names and addresses of firms who have offered to help other firms with export assistance is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

Copies may be obtained free from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 491, Telex 25977), or from any of the Board of Trade Regional Offices.

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AUSTRALIA

Details of temporary duties

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Customs Tariff Proposals which came into effect on April 5, 1967. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
	After note 7 to Chapter 28 insert the following notes: 8. *The following goods are specified for the purposes of paragraph* 28.42.19, *that is to say, goods that:* (a) *were in transit to Australia on February* 24, 1967; *and* (b) *are entered for home consumption within* 21 *days after importation.* 9. *For the purposes of paragraph* 28.42.19, *the landed price of goods that have been imported into Australia is an amount, expressed in Australian currency, equal to the sum of:* (a) *the f.o.b. price as defined by the Customs Tariffs* 1966; (b) *the amounts paid or to be paid in respect of the transport and insurance of the goods after they have been exported to Australia; and* (c) *duties of Customs imposed by the Customs Tariffs* 1966, *as altered or proposed to be altered, but not including temporary duties.*				
28.42	Carbonates and percarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate:				
28.42.1	Sodium hydrogen carbonate; sodium carbonate:				
28.42.190	[Other]	25%	15%	25%; and, except in respect of goods specified in note 8 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of 90% of the amount, if any, by which the landed price of the goods is less than $60 per ton	15%; and, except in respect of goods specified in note 8 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of 90% of the amount, if any, by which the landed price of the goods is less than $60 per ton
				(Under new item 28.42.190)	
28.42.190	*Other* *Determined support price for calculation of SDV – $60 per ton.*	25% (Under former item 28.42.190)	15%	25%; and, except in respect of goods specified in note 8 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of 90% of the amount, if any, by which the landed price of the goods is less than the SDV	15%; and, except in respect of goods specified in note 8 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of 90% of the amount, if any, by which the landed price of the goods is less than the SDV

Special Advisory Authority inquiry result

A NOTICE WAS published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 24, 1967, to the effect a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of certain man-made fibres and yarns, tyre cord and tyre cord fabrics.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary duties have been imposed, or existing temporary duties amended, as follows:

(a) Discontinuous man-made fibres of polyamides; continuous filament tow of polyamides (Tariff items 56.01.9,. 56.02): a temporary duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem,* plus the amount by which the f.o.b. value is less than $A0.60 per lb.

(b) Raw yarns of which not less than 50 per cent by weight of the man-made fibres are continuous filament polyamide fibres (Tariff item 51.01.992): a temporary duty of 15 cents per lb. plus the amount by which the f.o.b. price is less than (a) 40 denier and finer yarns: $A1.75 per lb. less 20 cents per denier (b) over 40 denier: $A1.05 per lb. less one quarter of 1 cent denier.

(c) Continuous filament yarns (other than raw yarns) of which not less than 50 per cent by weight of the man-made fibres are polyamide or polyester fibres or a mixture of polyamide and polyester fibres (Tariff items 51.01.991, 51.03.991): a temporary duty of (a) single or multiple ply yarns in which any single ply is 40 denier or finer: 35 per cent *ad valorem* (b) Other: 40 cents per lb.

(d) Tyre cord and tyre cord fabrics of man-made fibres (Tariff items 51.04.21, 59.04.29): a temporary duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem.*

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on, or before, March 9, 1967.

Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Tariff changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE in the Australian Customs Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on (a) drums and accessories for drums, (b) glass fibre, yarns, fabrics, etc., and (c) augers and bits.

Full details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible. In the meantime details of the tariff changes may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468) as soon as these are received.

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred the following question to the Tariff Board, for inquiry and report before October 1, 1967:

Whether, having regard to the objectives and other provisions of the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement, the inclusion of any of the following goods in Schedule A of that Agreement would be seriously detrimental to an Australian industry:

(a) Tetanus vaccines; veterinary products, that is to say, products of a kind prepared for the treatment of diseases peculiar to animals, as follows:
antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar goods – falling within tariff item 30.02.000;

(b) Quilts, eiderdowns and the like stuffed with feathers or down, falling within paragraph 94.04.110 and

(c) Sleeping bags, stuffed with feathers or down, falling within sub-item 94.04.900.

This reference is of Departmental origin.

(*Continued on next page*)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
30.02.000	Antisera: microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar goods . .	35% Primage 10%	20% Primage 5%
94.04	Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of expanded, foam or sponge rubber or expanded, foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered:		
94.04.1	Quilts, eiderdowns and the like; cushions:		
94.04.110	Quilts, eiderdowns and the like stuffed with feathers or down	57½% Primage 10%	30% Primage 5%
94.04.19	Other:		
*94.04.191	Containing wool	42½% Primage 10%	25% Primage 5%
*94.04.199	Other	35%	17½%
*94.04.200	Seats for vehicles	35%	27½%
94.04.900	Other	42½%	17½%

*Given for information only – does not form part of the reference.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the following reference numbers, in respect of (a) CRE 1009/67, in respect of (b) and (c) CRE 1008/67.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

Period By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Paper, as follows: In sheets, the length of any side not to exceed 80 inches, having a f.o.b. price not less than $356 per ton, that is shipped to Australia on or before June 30, 1967 .	48.01.11	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Threads, rubber, uncovered, square cut, in ribbon form . *Note:* Rubber thread, in ribbon form, being a number of square cut rubber threads lightly adhering to one another to form a ribbon, is covered by this reference.	40.06 40.07	Free
Fabrics, as follows: In the grey (that is to say, both 'in the gum' and 'boiled off') not being fabrics that are of plain, matt or twill weaves, for use in the printing of textile fabrics that: (a) do not have printed patterns thereon of a kind that, in the opinion of the Minister, are such that the fabrics could reasonably be expected to be used as a lining or interlining; or (b) are not fabrics printed in a manner that the Minister deems not to be printed; or (c) are not labels or fabrics printed with words, letters, figures or designs suitable for cutting up into labels, under security	55.09.41	Free
Riveting tools, other than pliers type of a kind designed for single-handed operation, for setting hollow rivets by internal broaching mandrels	82.04	Free
Insulators, hollow bushing type, suitable for use at voltages exceeding 38,500, for use in the manufacture of switchgear or transformers rated for use at voltages exceeding 38,500, under security	85.25	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Fabrics, as follows: Woven in widths of 20 inches or less for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts and other sailing vessels, under security. The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on March 2, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on March 2, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 31, 1967. *Note:* For the purposes of this by-law 'Fabrics woven in widths of 20 inches or less' means fabrics with both woven selvedges still present thereon at the time of importation being fabrics having an overall width not exceeding 20 inches	51.04. 9 55.09.22 55.09.23	Various
Riveting tools, for setting hollow rivets by internal broaching mandrels. The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on March 16, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on March 16, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before April 14, 1967	82.04.990	27½%
Insulators, suitable for use at voltages exceeding 38,500, for use in the manufacture of switchgear or transformers rated for use at voltages exceeding 38,500, under security. The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on March 2, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on March 2, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 31, 1967	85.25.100 82.25.900	5% 17½% Primage 5%
Wheels, castor, vulcanized, for use in the manufacture of hospital furniture, under security. The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on March 2, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on March 2, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before March 31, 1967	94.02.610 94.02.630	Free
	94.02.620	27½%
	94.02.640	17½%
Paper and paperboard, as follows: Sack kraft, black multi-wall. The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on March 16, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on March 16, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before April 14, 1967	48.07	..

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into the possible addition of beer to Schedule A of the New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement. If beer is added to Schedule A it will have the effect of phasing out completely the customs duties payable on Australian beer exported to New Zealand. The rates of import duty at present payable on beer are:

Item No.	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General
112.300.1	Beer having an original gravity not exceeding 1036 . .	6s. 6d.*	..	..	..	8s. 6d.*
112.300.2	Beer having an original gravity exceeding 1036	6s. 6d.* plus 2d. for each unit of original gravity exceeding 1036	..	..	..	8s. 6d.*

*Per gallon or for six reputed quart bottles or the reputed equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller capacity.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Wednesday, May 31, 1967, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements of evidence (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. P. A. T. Abraham, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington.

New Zealand, not later than Wednesday, May 24, 1967. *Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses*, which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

The Beer Export Group have been informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to give evidence might get in touch with them. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference 1027/1967.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is also asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of their intention.

Revocation of some tariff concessions

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Customs is reviewing the decisions approving the admission at concessionary rates of duty of certain items used solely in the fabrication and repair of goods in New Zealand under Item 448 of the former Tariff.

The New Zealand Customs Department have now published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty will be revoked, with effect from April 13, 1967, as follows:

Aluminium stearate.

Apparel:
- Bandings, trouser and skirt, in long lengths, made from textile having several warp threads of rubber and sewn to a backing of canvas,
- Bandings, trouser and skirt, 'Tautex' and similar, made from textile with a strip of rubber or imitation sealskin inserted.

Limbs artificial:
- The following articles when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making or repairing artificial limbs:
  - Textile piece-goods,
  - Webbings.

Printers', stationers', and bookbinders':
- Paper:
  - Manila paper, envelope, machine finished (unglazed), and envelope manila paper glazed on one side only, imported in rolls, or in the flat in counts of 500-510 per ream, of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making envelopes.

Rubber sheet, expanded of unicellular construction, e.g. 'Rubazote.'

Upholstery:
- Cords of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making roller blind pulls.

Details of the substantive tariff in force from April 13, 1967, can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone wishing to make any inquiry about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

This list may possibly contain words which are registered as trade marks in relation to certain kinds of goods.

SINGAPORE

Pioneer industries ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industry and product to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Product under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industry	Product
Fabrication and assembly of transport equipment.	Freight containers of all sizes for storage and transportation of cargoes.

This means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the establishment and development of this industry in Singapore should be encouraged. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore income tax for a period of from two to five years, depending on the amount of capital investment in Singapore. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before May 14, 1967.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries Legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2143), quoting reference CRE 6197/4/G.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, NEVIS AND ANGUILLA

Customs tariff changes

THE FIRST SCHEDULE to the St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla Customs Duties Ordinance, 1927, has been further amended by the deletion of items 061-02.2, 112-01.3, 112-01.5, 112-04.1, 112-04.2, 112-04.03, 112-04.04, 112-04.05, 112-04.06, 112-04.07, 112-04.08, 122-02.1, 122-02.2, 122-02.3, 312-01.3 and 899-99, and the substitution therefor of the following:

Item No.	Commodity	Unit for classification	Unit for duty	Rates of Duty	
				Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
061-02.2	Beet sugar and cane sugar, refined: Other kinds (including loaf, lump, granulated)	lb.	100 lb.	E.C.$ 3·00	E.C.$ 3·60
112-01.2	Wine, still, containing not more than 27% proof spirit	gal.	gal.	E.C.$ 3·00	E.C.$ 3·15
112-01.4	Wine, still, containing more than 27% proof spirit	gal.	gal.	E.C.$ 4·00	E.C.$ 4·15
112-04.1	Brandy not exceeding strength of proof spirit	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$17·00	E.C.$18·25
112-04.2	Other brandy	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$17·00	E.C.$18·25
112-04.3	Rum of a strength not exceeding proof spirit	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$ 5·00	E.C.$ 6·50
112-04.4	Other rum	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$ 5·00	E.C.$ 6·50
112-04.5	Whisky – of a strength not exceeding proof spirit	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$17·00	E.C.$18·25
112-04.6	Other whisky	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$17·00	E.C.$18·25
112-04.7	Gin – of a strength not exceeding proof spirit	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$17·00	E.C.$18·25
112-04.8	Other gin	p. gal.	1 gal.	E.C.$17·00	E.C.$18·25
122-02.1	Cigarettes manufactured in the British Commonwealth entirely from British grown tobacco	lb.	lb.	E.C.$ 3·00	—
122-02.2	Cigarettes manufactured in the British Commonwealth entirely or partly from foreign grown tobacco	lb.	lb.	E.C.$ 3·00	E.C.$ 3·30
122-02.3	Cigarettes manufactured in foreign countries	lb.	lb.	—	E.C.$ 3·30
313-01.3	Other motor spirit (gasolene)	barrel	gall.	E.C.$ 0·30	E.C.$ 0·39
899-99	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	value	15%	20%

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

BARBADOS

Industrial Incentives Act, 1963

THE FOLLOWING products have been declared 'approved products' by the Barbados Government for the purposes of the above Act:

Glassless plastic safety mirrors and frames.

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 17, 1967, page 746.

(*Continued on page* 1099)

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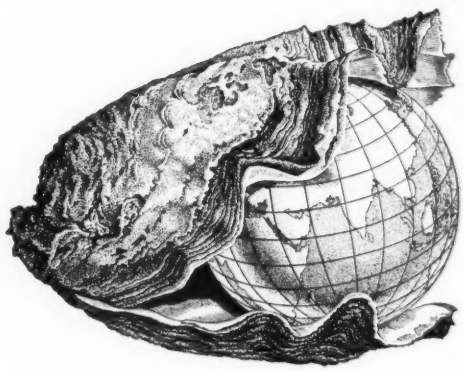

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Industrial Development (Export Industries) Act, 1963

THE BARBADOS GOVERNMENT is also considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved export products' for the purposes of the above Act:

Pharmaceutical products.

Approved export manufacturers of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, raw materials, etc., and other concessions.

Applications for approved status are processed by the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation, P.O. Box 250, Bridgetown, Barbados. It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Deartment, P.O. Box 676c, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Inquiries about the above notices should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Trinidad and Tobago Open General Licence has been further amended by the addition of the following new items:

599-04.01 599-04.09 599-09.09	Resin, contact cement, glue and all other adhesive substances.
655-06.06 655-06.07	Ropes and cables of all materials (¼ inch and over in diameter).
Various item numbers (under Divisions 68 and 69):	(i) Metal slotted and/or perforated angles. (ii) Metal shelving and panelling of various sizes and types and all accessories including dividers and drawers.
699-22.01	Gas stoves (cookers and hot plates).
716-12.01 716-12.02	Domestic or window type air conditioners of a capacity of 30,000 B.T.U.'s (or 2½ tons), or lower.
721-04.053	'Car' radios (i.e., radios constructed for use in motor vehicles).
721-04.062	Radio gramophones (radiograms).
841-03.05	Knitted jerseys (of all materials) for men and boys.
841-03.06	Knitted jerseys (of all materials) for women and girls.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
I	1	Transfer from the Prohibited List to the Permitted list the following items:	
		Ferromanganese	Dep. 10,000%
		Silicomanganese	Dep. 10,000%

Temporary import concessions

HM EMBASSY in Santiago has reported that by Decree No. 432, of the Chilean Ministry of Finance, which was promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of April 4, 1967, the *ad valorem* tax on (i) vulcanized rubber threads and cords, including those with textile coverings and (ii) fibre textile threads impregnated or covered with vulcanized rubber (Customs Item No. 40.07.00.00) was increased to 130 per cent until December 31, 1967.

Recent visitors to Carpet Trades Ltd., Kidderminster, Worcs., were Mr. Harold Edwardes (right in picture), floor covering buyer, Toronto; and Mr. George Smith, floor covering buyer for the Montreal State (left in picture), from the Robert Simpson Company, one of Carpet Trades' major accounts in Canada. Mr. Edwardes particularly commented on the excellent service they received from Carpet Trades (Canada) Limited in Toronto. Carpet Trades Limited have now taken on a full time representative for Quebec Province to ensure that the major centres such as Montreal and Quebec City are visited regularly.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Jamaican Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 26, 1966, page 556) has been further amended by the addition of the following new item:

'140 Vanilla preparations (natural or synthetic),
Vanillin and preparations thereof.'

Importers are also required to obtain a certificate, signed by the chief chemist of the factory from which any of the above preparations have been purchased, stating that they do not contain COUMARIN. The certificate must be declared before a Notary Public and accompany the application for clearance through customs before delivery will be authorized.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

COLOMBIA

Import regulations

HM EMBASSY in Bogota has reported the promulgation on March 22 of Decree Law number 444 of 1967. Among its many provisions this statute creates a special import-export system whereby a Colombian exporter can import raw and other materials exclusively for the production of exports free from prior deposit, import licence, consular fees and customs duties.

This legislation also creates an export promotion fund which is to be financed by a tax of 1½ per cent on the c.i.f. value of all imports. Imports through the free ports of San Andres and Leticia, imports under the special system referred to above, and imports under diplomatic privilege are exempt from this tax.

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Agricultural Adjustment Act

AT THE REQUEST of the President, the Secretary of the United States Tariff Commission has instituted an investigation under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine whether certain products are being, or are very likely to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the United States Department of Agriculture's support programmes for milk and butterfat.

The products to which specific reference is to be made are as follows:

(1) American-type cheese, including Colby, washed curd and granular cheese (but not including Cheddar), and cheese and substitutes for cheese, containing, or processed from, such American-type cheese;

(2) Cheese and substitutes for cheese containing or processed from, Edam and Gouda cheeses;

(3) Italian-type cheeses, made from cows' milk, not in original loaves (Romano made from cows' milk, Reggiano Parmesano, Probolini, Provolette and Sbrinz), and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, such Italian-type cheeses, whether or not in original loaves;

(4) Articles containing over 5.5 per cent but not over 45 per cent by weight of butterfat, the butterfat of which is commercially extractable, or which are capable of being used for any edible purpose for which products containing butterfat are used (except articles currently subject to quotas under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended, cheeses and articles packaged for distribution in the retail trade and ready for use by the purchaser).

In addition the Tariff Commission will be considering the effects on the price-support programme if Section 22 quotas on dairy products should be changed from the present fiscal year basis, with allocations of certain quotas being made three times a year, to a calendar year basis, with semi-annual allocations when the yearly quota is periodically allocated.

A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held in the Tariff Commission Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W. Washington, DC, beginning at 10 a.m. on May 15, 1967. Interested parties wishing to appear at the public hearing should notify the Secretary of the Tariff Commission in writing at the above address at least five days in advance of the date set for the hearing.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 222 7877, Ext. 3365).

Initial Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (Standard No. 201)

THE DEPARTMENT of Transportation Federal Highway Administration has announced the implementation of an order of March 29 granting reconsideration of a challenged automobile safety standard. The Federal Highway Administrator has issued an order setting out a schedule of procedure for reconsideration of Standard No. 201 which sets minimum standards for car interiors including instrument panels, seat backs, sun visors, arm rests and knobs and handles.

The order names Mr. Russell A. Potter as Presiding Officer for this proceeding. Interested persons must file briefs stating their views and the type of evidence they expect to offer in support by May 1.

A prehearing conference to define and simplify the issues will be held beginning on May 4. Copies of written testimony must be circulated to all parties before May 12 and written rebuttal testimony by May 19.

The hearing will be held in Washington beginning May 23,

(*Continued on next page*)

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UNITED STATES, *continued*

following the close of which, an additional 10 days will be permitted for the filing of briefs and recommendations. The Presiding Officer will submit his recommended finding of fact to the Administrator as soon as possible after the close of the hearing and the Administrator, at his discretion, may then schedule oral hearings before he issues a final decision.

All communications to the Presiding Officer should be addressed to 1825 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Room 729, Universal Building, Washington D.C.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365).

CANADA

Rulings for customs purposes

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Aniline oil (aminobenzine, phenylamine) and diphenylamine (phenylaniline).

(Ruling effective April 24, 1967).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-33-2 dated April 24, 1967.

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Plastic foam moulding machines designed for producing blocks, billetts, boards and other shapes of foamed plastic.

(Ruling effective May 23, 1967).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-14-1 dated April 20, 1967.

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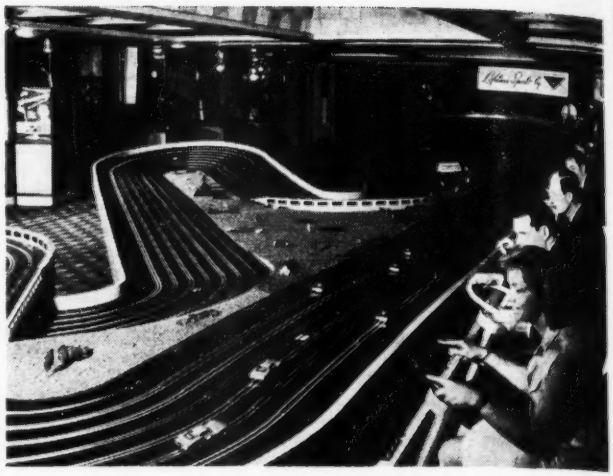

Total exports from Britain by AMF International, subsidiary of American Machine & Foundry, are, according to the company, expected to exceed £5 million in 1967, more than double last year's figure. AMF International produce tenpin bowling equipment and model car raceways at Whitstable; the installed value of exports from the factory there, set up in 1959, reached £6 million in the first five years of operation. The company expect the installed value of their tenpin bowling exports to amount to at least £3 million in 1967, as against £1½ million last year; their biggest market is the Far East. A tenfold increase, from £40,000 to £400,000 is expected in exports of model car raceways; picture shows visitors to a Games and Gear Exhibition held recently in Harrods and organized by AMF International trying their skill at the game, in which players control high speed model cars with individual steering wheels and accelerators.

Five hundred Vauxhall Vivas and Epics bound for the Canadian market sailed from Cardiff on April 13 aboard the charter ship 'Birgitte Cord'. A further 220 left Liverpool for Montreal on April 19 aboard the 'Bencomo'. Pictured here are two transporters loaded with Viva and Epic models – part of a shuttle service that ferried the 500 cars from Vauxhall Motors' Ellesmere Port factory to the docks at Cardiff. All Viva and Epic models for the Canadian market are fitted with twin circular headlamps in place of the normal rectangular headlamps.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	7 April 1967
Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport (Q)	24 Mar. 1967
Mileage and traffic (M)	31 Mar. 1967
Trade by air (6-M)	14 April 1967
Balance of payments (Q)	24 Mar. 1967
Business names registered (A)	10 Feb. 1967
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	14 April 1967
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	27 Jan. 1967
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 April 1967
Chemical industries production (6-M)	11 Nov. 1966
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	10 Feb. 1967
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Gt. Britain (M)	7 April 1967
N. Ireland (M)	7 April 1967
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	7 April 1967
International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	7 April 1967
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
ECGD business (Q)	10 Feb. 1967
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	14 April 1967
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Registrations of films (A)	27 Jan. 1967
Trends in film-going (A)	9 Sept. 1966
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	26 Aug. 1966
Household consumption (Q)	27 Jan. 1967
Footwear industry orders (M)	21 April 1967
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	1 July 1966
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	17 Feb. 1967
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	18 Nov. 1966
World trade and production (Q)	24 Feb. 1967
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	7 April 1967
Value of overseas trade (M)	21 April 1967
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	14 April 1967
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Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	17 Feb. 1967
Business (M)	7 April 1967
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	This week
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Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	17 Feb. 1967
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	31 Mar. 1967
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	10 June 1966
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	14 April 1967
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	14 April 1967
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	7 April 1967
Analysis of production (Q)	7 April 1967
Deliveries (Q)	10 Mar. 1967
Production (M)	7 April 1967
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	7 April 1967
Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	7 April 1967
Partnerships registered (A)	10 Feb. 1967
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	3 Mar. 1967
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	7 April 1967
N. Ireland index (M)	7 April 1967
Royalty transactions (A)	29 July 1966
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	24 Mar. 1967
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Manufacturers', wholesalers' and distributors' (Q)	14 April 1967
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Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
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Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	This week
Wholesale houses sales (M)	21 April 1967
Wool exports (Q)	24 Feb. 1967
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	16 Sept. 1966
UK tourist traffic (M)	21 April 1967
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	24 Feb. 1967
Index nos. (M)	14 April 1967

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	Last published
Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	This week
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	20 Jan. 1967
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	27 May 1966
ECGD local offices	21 April 1967
Official Receivers' offices	16 Dec. 1966
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance.
Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
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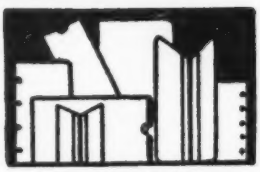

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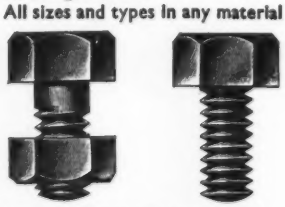

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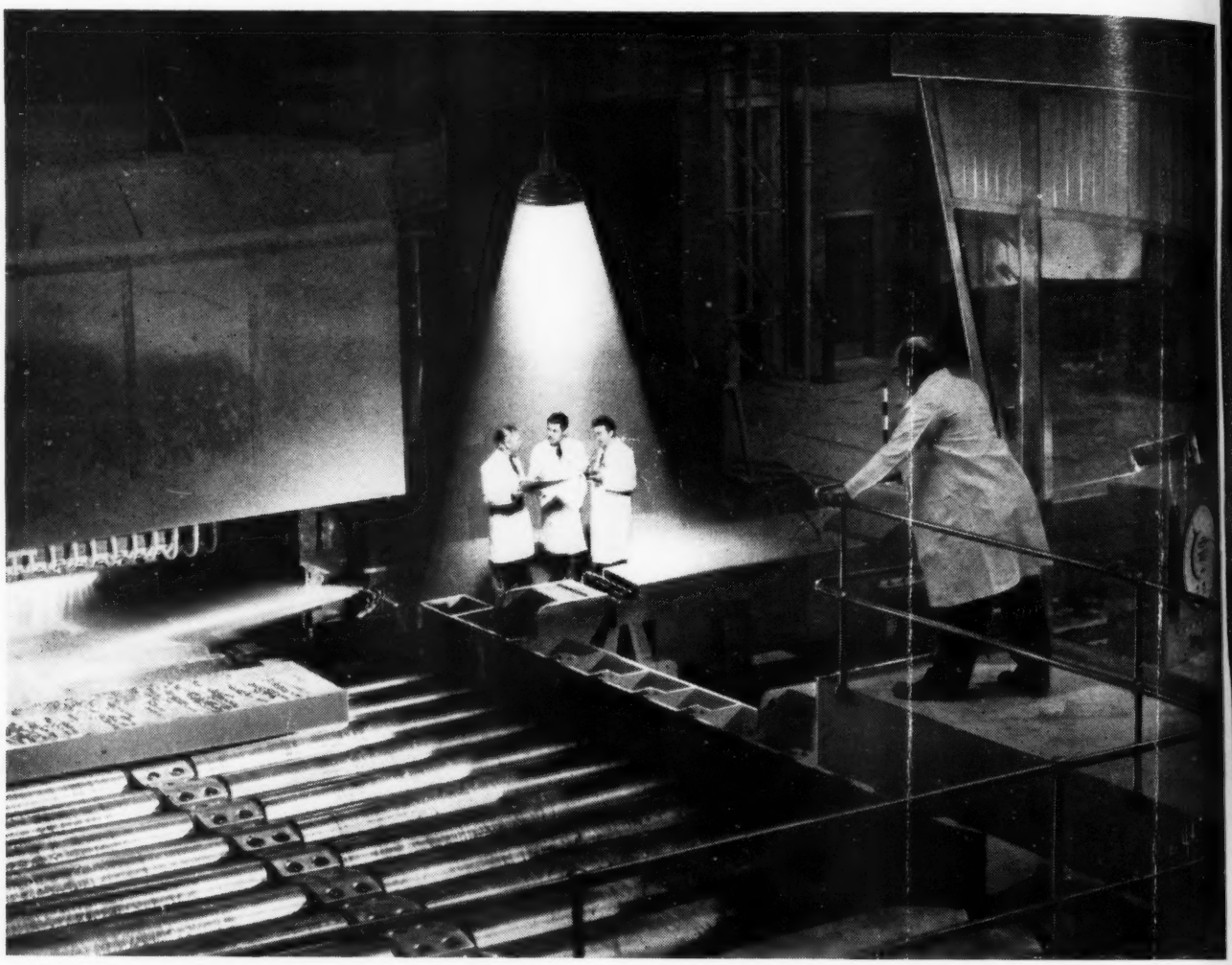

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